Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,776 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE G. A. R. U. REPUDIATED

Dissenting Germans Hold a Rousing Meeting Against Tammany.

CARL SCHURZ'S EMPHATIC LETTER

German-American Citizens' Union Formed to Favor the Fusion Ticket and Work for a Modification of the Excise Law.

The meeting of the members of the German-American Reform Union who were opposed to supporting Tammany Hall took place last night in Maennerchor Hall.

Carl Schurz came out of the committee room at 8:30 o'clock and was accompanied by Dr. Senner to the platform. There were at this time about 700 persons in the hall. Only members of the German-American Reform Union were admitted to the floor of the hall at the beginning of the meeting. The object of this was to first secure their renunciation of the present organization in order that they might afterward, with the aid of those in the galleries, form a new organization to support the fusion anti-Tammany ticket and to be known as the German-American Citizens' Union. The speakers all used the German language.

Mr. Schurz was loudly cheered when he appeared on the platform and began to speak. He said:

"I did not expect to be here to-night, but I am sorry to see that the German-American Reform Union at its last meeting was led into such a false position that it should stultify itself so as to indorse either the Tammany platform or its nominees. I am here, therefore, to repudiate that action and to stand out against that action, even if I have to stand alone."

Mr. Schurz then read the following letter, which he had sent to the German-American Reform Union, resigning his membership:

My name having until now remained on the roll of the German-American Reform Union, although I have long ceased to take an active part in its transactions, and Mr. Grosse having in a recently published interview mentioned me as belonging to the organization, even since its alliance with Tammany Hall, I earnestly pray you to strike my name from the list of members without further formality.

The German-American Reform Union was, according to the words of its constitution, organized for the "special" purpose of carrying on an open and energetic struggle against municipal misrule "as it is at present embodied in Tammany Hall." This constitution was discussed and adopted in Mr. Ottendorfer's residence, Mr. Ottendorfer in the chair. Nobody denies that Tammany is at present the same as it was at the time of the organization of the union. No sensible person can doubt that the success of Tammany at the impending election would materially strengthen its power.

Although the administrative offices at stake are apparently of no special importance, they have, owing to their patronage, furnished a considerable part of the means with which Tammany has fed and held together its mercenaries. Moreover, a victory of Tammany in this election would in great part restore its prestige, which was seriously damaged by the defeat of last year, facilitate its return to the complete possession of power, and eventually expose the City of New-York again to those hideous enormities of misgovernment which, when laid bare last year, horrified the whole country, and were again and again denounced by the German-American Reform Union as absolutely unbearable.

If, under the present municipal administration, by the enforcement of unpopular laws or otherwise the discontent of the German-American Reform Union was aroused, it was its manifest duty to exhaust all other imaginable means of redress, but never to think of an alliance with that organization which the union itself had so emphatically branded as the very impersonation of all that is corrupt, detestable, and pernicious in politics.

It is pretended that this alliance with Tammany was resorted to in the interest of "personal liberty." So far as the furtherance of personal liberty consists in the liberalization of the Sunday excise law, it depends, as every child will understand, on public opinion. It is obvious that no more vicious blow can be dealt to this cause of personal liberty than by identifying it in any way before public opinion with the Tammany robber nest.

Besides, it is universally known that Tammany, when it was in power, exploited the partial enforcement of the present Sunday law as one of the most productive opportunities for blackmail, and if it should return to power, it would hardly relinquish this rich source of corrupt income. The German-American Reform Union has, therefore, by reinforcing Tammany, most wantonly imperilled not only the public welfare in general, but also in particular that cause of personal liberty which it pretends to have so warmly at heart.

In offering its hand as an ally to the worst enemy of good government, the struggle against whom, to the last extremity it had declared to be a sacred civil duty, the German-American Reform Union has formally disavowed its reason of being, and forfeited the right to its name. I believe it to those who have done this to consider what kind of service they have thus rendered to the common welfare, and especially to the honor of the German name in America.

Whoever wishes to remain true to "the original programme of the German-American Reform Union must endeavor in all legitimate ways to drive and to keep Tammany out of every position of power; and to this end there remains, in my judgment, under existing circumstances, no other practical means than the energetic support of the candidates of the anti-Tammany fusion.

It was then moved that Mr. Schurz be elected temporary Chairman, and Paul Hoppe and William Dieckmann temporary Secretaries. Mr. Dieckmann then read the following resolutions constituting the new German-American Citizens' Union:

Whereas, At the meeting of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union, held on Oct. 9, an alleged majority, by the use of the most reprehensible methods, forced through a resolution to take up the common cause with Tammany Hall in the pending campaign; and

Whereas, This resolution shamefully repudiates and overthrows the fundamental article of the German-American Reform Union, according to which the chief aim of the union was to be an open and consistent warfare against municipal misrule, as personified by Tammany Hall; and

Whereas, Tammany Hall is recognized as the most dangerous enemy of honest government, and we realize that the cause of personal freedom would be hopelessly ignored and defeated by an alliance with Tammany Hall; and

Whereas, The present Sunday law was maintained by Tammany Hall and misused as a means of wicked and pernicious extortion and blackmail; therefore

Resolved, That we, hitherto members of the German-American Reform Union, remain true to the basic principles of the union, and, after the treacherous repudiation of this principle, herewith sever our connection with the organization referred to.

Resolved, That we now constitute ourselves as the German-American Citizens' Union, striving for honest and efficient administration of municipal affairs as well as for true personal liberty, and determined unflinchingly to carry on our warfare against the main support of corruption as represented by Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That all citizens of German origin who agree with our principles and aims are cordially invited to join the ranks of our organization.

When the question was put there was a great volume of assent, and a few cries of dissent.

On the question of the appointment of a permanent Chairman, it seemed at first as if the meeting was equally divided between Mr. Sutro and Dr. Senner. A few judicious words from Mr. Schurz turned the scale decisively in favor of Dr. Senner, who was elected by acclamation.

At this moment, as soon as it was made clear that a new organization of Germans in favor of the fusion anti-Tammany ticket was to be formed, about 200 of those present rose and left the hall.

Dr. Senner ascended the platform and began a vigorous attack upon Tammany Hall, John C. Sheehan, "the carpet-bagger of Buffalo," and Edward Grosse. He said that the Germans wanted their glass of beer on Sundays without a Tammany alliance.

In the midst of Dr. Senner's remarks Deputy Collector Helbig entered the hall, followed by a brass band and the anti-Tammany Germans of the Fifteenth Assembly District. The brass band was constantly in evidence during the remainder of the evening in the most approved convention style.

Dr. Senner, after the band had stopped,

Continued on Page 3.

LORD SACKVILLE'S APOLOGIES

Only a Few Copies Were Printed of His Pamphlet, Which Was Written for Distribution Among His Friends.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Daily Telegraph to-morrow will print a letter from Lord Sackville, in which he says that only a few copies of the pamphlet relating to Mr. Bayard were printed. These were meant for distribution privately among friends; and the writer never intended the pamphlet to be published. He is at a loss to understand how it became public.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Truth to-morrow will say: "Lord Sackville's pamphlet has raised an altogether unnecessary storm in the United States. Its secret history may be told in a few words.

It was published on the 3d of the present month, although one or two advance copies were distributed among very intimate friends a few weeks ago. At the time it raised the storm in New-York only a dozen or two copies had been presented by Lord Sackville to old colleagues in the diplomatic service. The pamphlet only relates to actual facts connected with the now historical Sackville-Bayard incident.

Anybody at all acquainted with the diplomatic service would be mightily amused to hear that even a combination of all the members of the service could affect in the slightest the position of a foreign Ambassador in London. Not even the best friends of Lord Sackville will deny that he was betrayed into an unfortunate indiscretion.

It cannot either be denied that Mr. Bayard availed himself thereof to excite an anti-English agitation for the purpose of assisting the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland. It reflects great honor, therefore, on the English people that their Government has been so dignified and magnanimous as to welcome Mr. Bayard as it has.

THE PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON

Sailed Over Rough Seas In His Journey from New-York—Mrs. Cleveland and the Children Also at Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The President arrived in Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber and E. C. Benedict, who has been, for the past four days, his host aboard the steam yacht Oneida.

The party boarded the yacht off Gray Gables and started down Buzzard's Bay about 5 o'clock last Friday afternoon. A rough sea was encountered, which tossed the little vessel about in a most uncomfortable manner, the greater part of the night, but the President proved a good sailor, and suffered no particular inconvenience during the run to Sandy Point, near New-Rochelle, at the western end of Long Island Sound, which was reached about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. The Oneida remained at anchor there, the President desiring to fish, but it rained all day, and prevented any sport.

The yacht moved down East River Sunday morning, and anchored off Twenty-sixth Street, the party going ashore and dining with Dr. Bryant. Sunday afternoon the yacht proceeded down the bay, anchoring for the night a short distance from Sandy Hook.

Had not the weather outside been too threatening there would have been no break in the course at this point, but the indications pointed to a heavy blow during the night, and as there was no particular hurry for reaching Washington, it was decided to wait for daylight.

The Oneida put to sea at 5 o'clock Monday morning, and set her course for the capes of the Chesapeake. From Sandy Hook, as far as the entrance of Delaware Bay, the ocean was exceedingly rough, and the Oneida rolled badly, but she behaved wonderfully well, and all on board reported at every meal between Gray Gables and the White House. The sea subsided after the Delaware was passed, and salutes were exchanged with a number of coasting steamers.

Cape Henry and Cape Charles lights were abeam at 3 o'clock this morning, and at about daybreak the Potomac was entered. Nothing of note happened until the yacht was recognized and cheered at Mount Vernon.

The President was met at the wharf by his carriage, which drove him rapidly through the city, reaching the White House, accompanied by Mr. Benedict, at 4:15 o'clock.

The President has improved notably in appearance, and is evidently in excellent health. In addition to the recreation he secured at his seaside home, he managed to keep up with all current business which demanded his attention, and in consequence he returns to find no accumulation of work on his desk, except a great number of vacancies created during his absence, and in respect to which, in most instances, he practically has determined what to do.

Mrs. Cleveland and the children arrived here this evening, having come by rail, passing through New-York on the Pennsylvania's "Colonial" Express.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Cleveland, with her three children, Ruth, Esther, and Marion, and accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and Dr. Bryant of New-York, arrived here at 5:15 o'clock this evening on the Colonial express, from Boston. The train was two hours late.

The party occupied Car No. 1,800, which was in charge of George W. Hazen and George McManus, Secret Service agents. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman boarded the train at Bridgeport, and Dr. Bryant at Mott Haven. All three returned to New-York when the train left here at 5:25 o'clock.

In the time occupied in transferring the train from the steamer Maryland to the tracks, a large crowd gathered around Mrs. Cleveland's car and gazed at her and the children through the windows.

Mrs. Cleveland was dressed in a lavender waist and black skirt, trimmed with beads. On her head was a black toque, trimmed with beads and green feathers.

Ruth wore a white recreation dress, with yellow front, and Esther a white lace dress, with short sleeves. The children looked sunburned and well.

The car next ahead of the one occupied by Mrs. Cleveland was the Pilgrim. It was occupied by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her two daughters. They are on their way to White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Stricken with Death in His Car.

While Belt Line Car No. 33 was on the up-town trip at 11:15 o'clock last night the passengers saw John Armister, fifty-six years old, the conductor of the car, stagger forward and fall to the platform. He was taken up by Solomon Levy, a passenger, of 439 East Fifty-eighth Street. A policeman was summoned from the East Fifty-first Street Station and he in turn sent for an ambulance from Flower Hospital.

Dr. Brown found that the man was suffering from consumption. A hemorrhage followed, and before the hospital was reached the man died. He was unmarried, and lived at 739 Ninth Avenue.

Doubtful of Tammany's Success.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Ex-Representative Timothy J. Campbell of New-York is here. In discussing the local political situation in New-York, Mr. Campbell said that he doubted very much if the Tammanyites would be able to carry the city. The announcement made by the brewers, he said, to the effect that they would not render any financial aid to the Tammany people, would materially decrease their chances. He did not doubt the fact that Tammany had a list of strong men on the ticket, but he believed that it was not a question of men that would confront the voters, but one of principle.

Mrs. Lena Davidson Very Ill.

NYACK, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Lena Davidson, widow of Julian O. Davidson, the marine artist, who died here a few months ago, is ill in New-York City, and is not expected to recover. Mrs. Davidson went to the Garfield Safe Deposit Company's rooms to look after some paintings belonging to her husband's estate, and while there had a stroke of apoplexy. She was taken to the home of an aunt in the city, where she ever since has remained unconscious.

HUNDREDS OF CANDIDATES

Mr. Rhoades Says 575 Men Want to be City Court Judge.

A CONFERENCE WITHOUT A RESULT

Committee of Fifty Representatives and Mr. Lauterbach Unable to Agree on a Nominee for the Fusion Ticket.

A comparatively brief conference was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon between Messrs. J. Harsen Rhoades and Charles Stewart Smith, representing the Committee of Fifty, and Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, respecting the nomination to be made on the fusion ticket for City Court Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of James W. Hawes. No decision was reached, and the conference was adjourned until to-day.

Mr. Lauterbach was accompanied to the Chamber of Commerce by a number of the members of the Republican Conference Committee, and A. C. Astarita, the Italian lawyer, and Assemblyman Howard Payson Wilds, the two leading candidates for the vacant nomination.

The Good Government Committee has submitted a list of eight names, any one or which would be acceptable to it, if selected. The contest, however, seems to have narrowed down to the choice of either Mr. Astarita or Mr. Wilds. The former's claims are being urged by Mr. Lauterbach on the theory that his nomination would secure for the fusion ticket the support of the Latin-American vote, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000.

Mr. Wilds has the backing of the State Democracy, and it is said that if the Good Government people are as successful in obtaining consideration for any of their chosen candidates, they will support Mr. Wilds. The Chamber of Commerce Committee, also, it is said, favors Mr. Wilds, but Mr. Lauterbach is understood to be strongly opposed to Mr. Wilds, and to be insistent on the nomination of Mr. Astarita.

After Messrs. Rhoades, Smith, and Lauterbach had been conferring for some time yesterday, Mr. Smith left the conference and went away to talk the matter over with others. Upon his return, five minutes later, the conference was abruptly terminated.

When Mr. Smith was asked if any decision had been reached or nomination made, he replied: "Nothing has been done, and I don't know when any nomination will be made."

Mr. Rhoades told the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the merits of various candidates had been discussed, but it was not likely that any decision would be reached until to-morrow. "It is probable," he said, "that another conference will have to be held before we can settle this matter, but when that conference will be held I cannot positively say. I think, however, it will be at noon to-morrow."

"Can you give the names of the candidates under consideration?" asked the reporter.

"No, for the fact of the matter is that there are just about 575 men who are desirous of getting that nomination," he replied. "As to whether we have sifted the candidates down to two, I am not at liberty to state."

Mr. Lauterbach was willing to talk about the weather or any other subject than that of candidates. "I would willingly tell you all about it," he said, "but am placed in a position where I am unable to say a word. I have no doubt, however, that a candidate will be selected, ultimately, who will give satisfaction to every one interested. It is, however, practically settled that no choice will be made to-day."

HOW ABOUT THE ROOSTER?

Question About the Arrangement of the Fusion Ticket on the Ballot.

George Walton Green of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy yesterday filed with the orgazination's certificates of nomination the following request:

I hereby request, in behalf of said the New-York State Democracy, that the names of all of the said Democratic candidates for offices to be filled by voters of the entire State, together with the names of all candidates for offices to be filled by the voters of the said County of New-York, duly nominated at said County Convention of the New-York State Democracy, as well as all local nominations for members of Congress, State Senators, and Assemblymen made by said New-York State Democracy in said county, be printed upon every ballot intended for the use of electors in said county at the next ensuing general election in one column, as party nominations, under the designation the New-York State Democracy and the device or emblem described.

The Police Board met yesterday morning and briefly considered the question whether the fusion ticket will be headed by more than one State ticket on the official ballot.

Secretary of State John Palmer and Attorney General Hancock have announced that the fusion ticket in this city, which is owned in part by the State Democracy, can be printed on the official ballots only in the Republican column, under the Republican State ticket, and that the rooster, the emblem of the Grace men, cannot head a column.

President Roosevelt introduced the subject by saying:

"What about the rooster on the Democratic ballot? I was waked up after I got to sleep last night, and was asked about the matter."

"The rooster is crowing," said Col. Grant.

"As he will after election," remarked Mr. Andrews.

"The DuBrienite is away," said the President, looking over in the direction of Commissioner Parker's seat. "I want the State Democrat to tell us about this matter," he added, turning to Mr. Andrews.

Commissioner Andrews said that the question was whether the whole city or fusion ticket shall be printed under both the Republican and Democratic State tickets, or on the official ballots.

"As soon as some political party makes the issue," he said, "we shall have the matter before us and decide it. I have made up my mind what is to be done."

As soon as the matter is brought officially before the board, Mr. Andrews said, it would be acted upon.

THE FIFTY'S ADDRESS NOT READY.

It Is Said that They Are Troubled over the Excise Question.

The sub-committee appointed by the Committee of Fifty to draw up an address to the voters of this city met in the Chamber of Commerce at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and immediately went into executive session.

There were present Charles S. Fairchild, the Chairman; Elihu Root, Seth Low, and John Claflin.

The address was taken up and considered, paragraph by paragraph.

After the meeting had adjourned Chairman Fairchild announced that the committee had decided not to issue the address for three or four days yet, as several matters have to be knocked into shape. One of them is said to be the excise question.

The committee, it is said, finds it hard work to draw that end of the address so that it may meet the views of Dr. Parkhurst and the regular Republican idea.

May Favor the Fusion Ticket.

There was a meeting of the Trustees of Good Government Club E yesterday afternoon at the club's headquarters, 148 East Eighteenth Street. A majority of the Trustees reported against supporting the Independent Good Government ticket.

There will be a meeting of the club on Oct. 23 to positively settle the question of approving nominations. It is understood that a large number of the club's members are in favor of the fusion ticket.

NEUTRALITY ON ECUADOR LINE

Gen. Reyes Strictly Vigilant in Popayan, and Alfaro's Rule Earning Praise for the Republic's Peace.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BOGOTA, Colombia, via Galveston, Oct. 15.—The effort to obtain recognition of Gen. Eloy Alfaro's Government in Ecuador by Colombia was rather premature, since there has not been an election; but Gen. Reyes's work will make that recognition easier.

Gen. Reyes is in Popayan, exercising the strictest vigilance that neutrality may be observed on the frontier of Ecuador.

The local press is publishing important documents to prove that the Velista section of the Conservative Party was in complete accord with the revolution that Alfaro led.

His Government continues to instigate valuable agricultural enterprises, and peace reigns in the entire country.

NO REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA

A Change of Ministers—All to be Replaced Except Lara, Who Remains in Charge of Fomento Portfolio.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, via Galveston, Oct. 15.—There is no foundation for reports of a revolution in the interior of Venezuela.

The Council of Ministers is changing; all its members are to be replaced, except Gen. Lara, who remains "Fomento" Minister.

SPANISH MINISTER AT PANAMA

Arellano Torres, Formerly at Guatemala, on His Way to Peru, Presumably Intrusted with a Similar Mission.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 15.—Azellano Torres, formerly Spanish Minister to Guatemala, has arrived here. He is on his way to Peru, presumably on a similar official mission.

ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES SENATOR GORMAN

Stout Talk in a Baltimore Republican Mass Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—The Republicans opened their campaign in this city to-night with a mass meeting at Music Hall. The principal speeches were made by ex-Congressman John V. L. Findlay, who represented the Fourth Maryland District as a Democrat, and Theodore Roosevelt, the New-York Police Commissioner.

Mr. Roosevelt's address was given up largely to talk about fair elections and civil service practices. He described the condition that obtained when he entered the New-York Police Department and the improvements that had been introduced. He said: "Practical politics—a political pull and bribery," was being superseded by the "worth and merit kind," and recommended the breaking of the power of the Baltimore "ring."

He paid his respects to Senator Gorman, saying that he once detected him in an outrageous falsehood, and broadly intimating that Maryland's senior Senator could not be trusted in any place.

Ex-Congressman Findlay, too, was severe in his strictures on the Gorman-Raisin combination. He said thousands of Democrats would support the Republican State ticket this Fall.

A BROOKLYN HOTEL BURNED

Two Buildings on East New-York Avenue Destroyed—A Third Scorched.

The three-story frame dwelling, 467 East New-York Avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by the owners, Edward Sties & Brother, took fire at 8 o'clock last evening, and was destroyed.

From it the fire extended to the frame building, 469 East New-York Avenue, owned by the same persons, and used as a hotel and saloon. The loss to Sties & Brother on the buildings and their stock is estimated at $20,000.

The fire also extended to the building, 463 and 465 on the same avenue, where William Sheppard, a bicycle dealer, sustained damage to the amount of $1,000.

The Jury of Award.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following members of the Jury of Award of the Cotton States Exposition have started for Atlanta: Gen. Henry L. Abbott, United States Engineers; Prof. Simon Newcomb, United States Navy; John Birkenbine, ex-President of the Society of Mining Engineers; Prof. Charles S. Cross, Boston; Thomas N. Ely, Pittsburg, Penn.; Prof. J. N. Hollins, Harvard University; G. G. Hubbard, Washington; Dr. Henry M. Hurd, Baltimore; Commander Jewell, United States Navy; Thomas Nelson Page, Richmond, Va.; Prof. R. H. Thurston, Cornell University; J. Watkins, United States National Museum, Washington, and Dr. Henrich Ryes, New-York.

Mother and Children's Day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—Mrs. Emily Hunt Miller of Illinois, Dean of the Northwestern University, delivered an address to-day at the Woman's Building, this being "Mother and Children's Day." Her subject was "Home and Homemakers." Mrs. Sarah R. Cooper of San Francisco spoke on the "Kindergarten and Its Relation to Industrial Education." The leading thought of her address was "Give a child ideas." Miss Mary L. Garrett of Philadelphia gave a lecture on the training of deaf-mutes, and illustrated her talk with demonstrations by ten mutes brought here from Philadelphia.

She Slowly Starved to Death.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 15.—The remains of the four-year-old daughter of Adolph Dufrenier, who mysteriously disappeared last June, were found to-day in an unused attic of the building over a store in the centre of the city, where the family lived. She had climbed to the room and slowly starved to death, her cries being unheard by her distracted parents. When she disappeared several hundred citizens, including the Fire Department, searched the city and suburbs for her.

Independents Will Hear Mayor Strong.

The independent citizens of the Eighth Assembly District announce a meeting to be held at Walhalla Hall, 48 Orchard Street, at 8 o'clock to-night.

Commissioner Roosevelt will address the meeting at 8:30; Mayor Strong at 9; Commissioner Waring at 9:30. John De Witt Warner and others will also speak.

The Official Election Notices,

Giving the district boundaries and polling places, will be found in to-day's Mercury. All for one cent.—Adv.

SUCCESS ALMOST ASSURED

Democratic Party Leaders Jubilant Over the Prospects.

TO HARMONIZE ON LEGISLATORS

Factions in New-York and Kings Will Get Together if Possible and Unite on Senators and Assemblymen.

It was an important day for the Democracy yesterday. The campaign for the State ticket got an impetus that will push the canvass along at a lively pace. The Democratic State headquarters, 27 Madison Avenue, was a busy place. The candidates on the State ticket met there with Chairman Hinkley in the afternoon, and the new Democratic State Committee met there last night. Senator David B. Hill came to the city late yesterday afternoon to participate in the councils of the party. He was present at the meeting of the State Committee last night. Perhaps the most important action taken by the State Committee was the appointment of a sub-committee to see what can be done toward establishing Democratic harmony in the legislative districts of this city and Kings County and wherever there may be contentions.

All the leaders who came to headquarters yesterday testified to one very important thing in this campaign, and that was the fact that there is perfect unity in the Democratic Party as to the State ticket.

The meeting of the candidates in the afternoon was attended by Norton Chase of Albany, candidate for Attorney General; John B. Judson of Fulton, candidate for Controller; Russell R. Stuart of Onondaga, candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, and De Witt Clinton Dow of Schoharie, candidate for State Treasurer. Gen. Horatio C. King, candidate for Secretary of State, and John D. Teller, candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, were detained elsewhere. Gen. King, however, was present at last night's meeting of the State Committee. Many of the members of the Campaign Executive Committee were also present last night, including John A. Mason, its Chairman.

The meeting of the candidates was simply for the purpose of consultation and conference.

The meeting of the State Committee was unusually well attended. Senator Hill arrived about half an hour after it commenced and was received with applause. Chairman Hinkley presided, and Charles R. De Freest, the clerk of the committee, acted as Secretary.

The members of the committee present were:

1. PERRY BELMONT, Suffolk and Richmond Counties.
2. JOHN T. SUTPHIN, Queens County; represented by Cord Meyer.
3. JOHN J. P. FAGAN, Kings County.
4. T. R. MAXFIELD, Kings County.
5. JOHN J. WALSH, Kings County.
6. JOHN W. WEBER, Kings County.
7. THOMAS F. MAGNER, Kings County.
8. A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, Kings County.
9. STEPHEN PERRY STURGES, Kings County.
10. NICHOLAS T. BROWN, New-York County.
11. WILLIAM SOHMER, New-York County.
12. WILLIAM SULZER, New-York County.
13. THOMAS F. GRADY, New-York County; represented by James P. Keating.
14. CHARLES F. MURPHY, New-York County; represented by Col. George B. McClellan.
15. JAMES J. MARTIN, New-York County.
16. JOHN C. SHEEHAN, New-York County.
18. THOMAS J. DUNN, New-York County.
20. LAWRENCE DELMOUR, New-York County.
21. HENRY D. PURROY, New-York County.
22. ANDREW C. FIELDS, Westchester County.
23. WILLIAM H. CLARK, Orange and Rockland Counties.
24. JAMES W. HINKLEY, Dutchess, Columbia, and Putnam Counties.
25. CHARLES M. PRESTON, Ulster and Greene Counties.
26. THOMAS KEERY, Delaware, Chenango, and Sullivan Counties.
27. JAMES M. BROWN, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Schoharie Counties.
28. ALVIN J. QUACKENBUSH, Saratoga, Schenectady, and Washington Counties.
29. JOHN BOWE, Albany County.
30. FRANCIS J. MOLLOY, Rensselaer
31. JEREMIAH T. FINCH, Clinton, Essex, and Warren Counties.
32. THOMAS J. WHITNEY, St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties.
33. CLINTON BECKWITH, Otsego and Herkimer Counties.
34. JAMES H. FLANNIGAN, Oneida County; represented by John D. McMahon.
35. WILBUR F. PORTER, Jefferson and Lewis Counties.
36. JOHN F. GAYNOR, Onondaga County.
37. CHARLES F. BULGER, Oswego and Madison Counties.
38. O. U. KELLOGG, Broome, Cortland, and Tioga Counties.
39. CHAUNCEY L. BECKER, Cayuga and Seneca Counties.
40. GEORGE H. COTTON, Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties.
41. CALVIN J. HUSON, Steuben and Yates Counties.
42. JOHN FLANAGAN, Ontario and Wayne Counties.
45. W. CARYL ELY, Niagara, Genesee, and Orleans Counties.
46. FRANK W. BROWN, Allegany, Livingston, and Wyoming Counties.
50. CHARLES H. CORBETT, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties.

The first business was the calling of the roll of districts for reports as to existing conditions. Each Senate district reported as to the chances of the State ticket and of the candidates for the Senate and Assembly. It was an executive meeting, and these reports were not made public. One thing is certain, however, and that is that all reports as to the State ticket were excellent, and that the reports as to legislative candidates were of a very encouraging character.

Senator Hill made special inquiries as to how certain groups of men were working in the Senate districts. He made no speech at the meeting.

The Tammany men reported that, despite the general nomination of legislative candidates in the various districts by the State Democracy, their chances for electing legislative candidates were excellent.

When the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of nine to endeavor to adjust the disputes in the legislative districts in this city and Kings County was offered, County Clerk Henry D. Purroy made a long speech, in which he declared that the State Democracy had nominated candidates in all of the districts, as a result of a deal with Thomas C. Platt, whereby the State Democracy got three places on the fusion ticket.

It was stated that the matter of the State Democracy's right to have a full ballot and an emblem was not considered at the meeting. It is known, however, that this matter is receiving the earnest attention of Senator Hill and the other prominent party leaders.

After the meeting of the State Committee the Kings County delegates met in Chairman Mason's room and discussed ways and means toward establishing harmony in the legislative districts. They said afterward that matters were in very good shape, and they informed Chairman Hinkley that they

Continued on Page 3.

MORE MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS

Turkish Rage Against Russia Makes Victims of the Men Who Carry Her Dragoman's Cards of Security.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Daily News to-morrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the agitation there is being renewed, owing to the neglect of Turkish officials to fulfill their promise of security given to the Armenian refugees when they left their churches. Another attack was made on Kassim Pasha and other Armenians Oct. 12, when four were killed and a number wounded. It is alleged that the police refused to interfere.

An Armenian shopkeeper was arrested on the same day as a revolutionist, because he had sought refuge in a church. He showed to the police a Russian dragoman's card pledging him security. A policeman seized the card and tore it into fragments, at the same time uttering a curse on Russia. The Armenian protested against this conduct and received a cut from the policeman's sword. It is said that the man is dying from the effects of the wound.

Several other Armenians who possessed similar cards were treated in the same manner. On account of the attitude of the police, the Armenians are again flocking to their churches for protection. Details have been received of an organized attack on Armenians by a Moslem mob at Akhissar on Oct. 9. Forty-six Armenians were killed and a large number wounded.

AN ULTIMATUM IS IMMINENT.

Proposals About Which Sultan Procrastinates Are Rosebery's.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Chronicle to-morrow will print the following dispatch from Constantinople, under date of Oct. 14:

Sir Philip Currie, M. Cambon, and M. Nelidoff, the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors, met yesterday, and drew up a final scheme. This they submitted to Said Pacha, the Foreign Minister, who went instantly to the Sultan. The scheme contains provisions of which no alteration will be made. A favorable answer was expected to-day, but at 4 o'clock no reply had been received.

This was regarded as a bad sign, indicating a fresh attempt of the Sultan to gain time, but the Ambassadors are resolved not to permit a further indefinite discussion; therefore the proposals will be quickly followed by an ultimatum. The Ambassadors hold identical views, but their Governments are not so unanimous; hence the hesitation to use force.

The key to the situation is Russia's unwillingness to see Armenia organized with autonomy. It is a very serious fact that yesterday's proposals revert, with slight alterations, to the scheme of May 11. The demand for a Christian High Commissioner to be appointed by the powers is dropped.

The Chronicle, commenting on the foregoing, will describe the result as a climb down and a slur on the British name. It will say: "We have been outbluffed, and have had a slap in the face that a high-spirited people ought not to tolerate. We have to thank the weak-kneed champion of Toryism. We never need trust Lord Salisbury to play the part of a strong man again."

The Chronicle's anger seems to arise from the terms of the proposition being no stronger than were Lord Rosebery's on May 11.

Steamers for Trebizond's Refugees.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—The French, Russian, and Austrian Lloyds Companies have each sent a large steamer to Trebizond to serve as a refuge for residents in case of need. A steamer which arrived from there yesterday reports that 2,000 Christians are taking refuge in the Russian postal steamer. Two other steamers are also full of refugees.

RAILROADS AND INDIANS AT WAR

The Maine Central Is Now Charging Full Fare for Them.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 15.—There is trouble among the Penobscot Indians at Indian Island, Oldtown, twelve miles from Bangor, the home of the largest and most important Indian tribe in Maine, over an order of the Maine Central Railroad, just issued, that they must pay full fare when traveling on that road. For sixty years the Indians have been allowed to ride for half fare, the custom having its origin when the Bangor and Veasie, the first railroad in Maine, was built. Gen. Veasie of this city, who was President of the road, allowed the Indians to ride at Children's rates, and for the sixty years since the custom has continued.

The Indians declare that if the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad follows the example of the Maine Central, they will bring suits for heavy damages against the company. They claim that the road, formerly the Bangor and Piscataquia, was allowed to cross their lands without paying damages, provided Indians were allowed to ride for half fare forever.

JUMPED FROM A MOVING TRAIN

A Prisoner's Daring but Unsuccessful Attempt to Escape.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 15.—John Flaherty, a notorious burglar and thief, jumped from an Erie train when it was a mile west of this place at an early hour this morning. Flaherty was being taken to the Albany Penitentiary.

Although the train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, Constable Philip Garr, who had Flaherty in charge, jumped from the cars and caught him before he had gone a great distance. The train had been stopped in the meantime, and Constable Garr boarded it with his prisoner, whom he strapped to a seat to prevent another attempt at escape.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 15.—When the train reached here it was found that Officer Garr's knee had been injured. He remained here for treatment, and a Newburg officer took the prisoner to Albany.

Fire on the Midway.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—There was considerable excitement on the Midway, at the exposition grounds this morning, occasioned by a fire which started in the building occupied by the old negro plantation, one of the concessions on the Midway, and which soon caught on to the uncompleted arena of the Hagenback show. The Hagenback building was entirely destroyed, but a considerable portion of the plantation building was saved. The buildings burned rapidly, and for a while, on account of the west wind which was blowing, it was feared the whole Midway was doomed.

Grace Church Dedication Services.

The dedication services of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, were continued last evening, the session being devoted to a young people's service, the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., presiding.

The church was well filled, mostly with young people, and it was to them and their interests that the addresses were directed.

The Model Battleship Illinois Sold.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The model battleship Illinois, built of brick and piles, which was one of the objects of interest at the World's Fair, has been sold to junk dealers. It was constructed as part of the Government exhibit at a cost of $115,000, and after the fair it was turned over to the State. It was sold for a few hundred dollars, in order to get it out of the way, and it will be removed at once.

OPPOSES HOME RULE

Warner Miller for the Present Excise Law.

SUNDAY BEER FOR NONE

Foreign Born Citizens Must Remodel Their Habit

COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT INDORSED

Republican Mass Meeting in Cooper Union—Father of Party's Excise Plank Cheered.

MR. ROOT SPEAKS FOR SUNDAY

Ex-Minister Charles Emory Smith on National Issues—Ex-Police Inspector Williams Not Wanted.

Warner Miller last night made it emphatic that he will not be "bottled up" on the excise question in this campaign.

In a speech at Cooper Union, before a sympathetic audience of several thousand people, Mr. Miller stood squarely to the excise views he expressed at the Saratoga Convention, and went more into detail than he did before that gathering of Republicans.

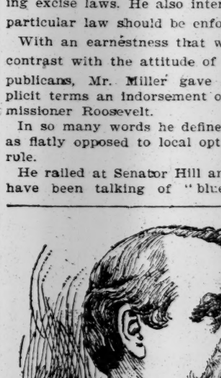
Mr. Miller was the author of the plank in the Republican State platform which declared in favor of "the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interests of labor and morality."

He said last night that by "maintenance" he meant the maintenance of existing excise laws. He also intended that this particular law should be enforced, he said.

With an earnestness that was in marked contrast with the attitude of the Platt Republicans, Mr. Miller gave in fairly explicit terms an indorsement of Police Commissioner Roosevelt.

In so many words he defined his position as flatly opposed to local option and home rule.

He railed at Senator Hill and others who have been talking of "blue laws," and



Ex-Senator Warner Miller.
Who Refuses to be "Bottled Up" by the Republican Party.

maintained that the present laws do not come under that classification.

He pleaded that the excise laws and the Sunday laws must be the same over the entire State, and held that home rule in this matter, as laid down by some who urge it, is unconstitutional.

He refused to yield a jot or tittle of the original American Sunday to the foreign element of the population, which has been accustomed to open Sunday beer gardens in other lands. Foreigners coming here must become Americans, and be Americanized, he said. In precise terms, he opposed the opening of Sunday beer gardens in this country.

Mr. Miller Not "Bottled Up."

In short, about all those things which the Republican managers decided at Saratoga ought not to be said this year by Republicans who are on a hunt for German-American votes, were said by Mr. Miller in a way that could not be misunderstood. He not only was not "bottled up

Take

The best when you need medicine. At this season, when sudden colds, changes of temperature, damp, chilly nights, and searching winds diminish your strength and threaten your health, you should take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache.

Mitchell, M. W. Cooper, Stewart L. Woodford, James R. Sheffield, Samuel G. French, Seth M. Milliken, James M. Varnum, James S. Lehmaier, Edwin Einstein, Alfred R. Conkling, Thomas L. James, Cephas Brainerd, D. C. Duval, Henry E. Howland, Cornelius Van Cott, Mortimer C. Addoms, Jacob M. Patterson, Charles A. Flammer, Thomas F. Wentworth, Theron G. Strong, George M. Wanmaker, Julius M. Meyer, Chauncey M. Depew, H. O. Armour, William Brookfield, Samuel Thomas, Anson G. McCook, B. B. Odell, Benjamin H. Bristow, Thomas H. Hubbard, William H. Webb, Horace Russell, John I. Davenport, W. Seward Webb, Henry C. Robinson, Henry Hall, Col. George Bliss, Thomas C. Acton, Wager Swayne, George W. Lyon, Alexander T. Mason, Donald McLean, Charles H. T. Collis, Benjamin F. Tracy, John S. Wise, Job E. Hedges, Frederick S. Gibbs.

Thomas C. Platt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Sabine Smith, Charles W. Hackett, J. Pierpont Morgan, D. O. Mills, Ellis H. Roberts, Richard C. Shannon, Judson Lawson, Theodore K. Tuthill, James L. Wells, Daniel G. Rollins, C. E. Shayne, James W. Hawes, Charles A. Peabody, Hiram Merritt, S. V. R. Cruger, Charles N. Taintor, W. H. Ten Eyck, James M. Doremus, Simon Gavin, Henry L. Gibson.

William L. Strong, William Leary, William H. Bellamy, Columbus O. Johnson, Charles H. Denison, Robert N. Kenyon, George B. Deane, George W. Wagner, Samuel J. Campbell, Dennis Shea, Clarence W. Meade, James W. Auten, M. J. McCann, F. D. Grant, Edward Dubois, Hugh Coleman, Henry L. Einstein, Russell Sage, Brayton Ives, and Christian Goetz.

Elihu Root on the American Sunday.

Adelbert H. Steele, Chairman of the Republican Club Campaign Committee, introduced Elihu Root as the presiding officer. Mr. Root made a speech, in which he discussed local and State issues, very strongly declaring in favor of the maintenance of Sunday and the enforcement of law as general propositions, and very carefully omitting to say anything about Sunday beer. He made a plea for the local fusion ticket. He said:

Can it be possible that in this land of law and order, among a people enjoying all the blessings that flow upon us, upon our children, and upon our homes from the maintenance of law, that good American citizens can be heard to say that a party is to be condemned because it declares for maintaining the law of the land? If the law is bad, the people will change it; but so long as it is law, every instinct of patriotism, of love of country, of manhood, should be for its enforcement.

Do the people of this country wish to obliterate the day which gives labor its rest? are were ready to wipe out the day that lets the tired back straighten and the ruffled brow become smooth, that gives the opportunity for enjoyment at home and of friends, and a brief relaxation from toil and struggle? Or that one day more is done upon the march of progress of the American people, more is done for their enlightenment, for their higher civilization, than all that is done for the good of mankind on all the other days of the week. It is on the day of home, it is the day when the laborer can receive from the hands of a beneficent Providence that rest and recreation which makes life worth living and toil worth the effort. People work now too little rather than too much; labor is but the means to an end.

So the Republican Party is not so far wrong in persisting in the maintenance of law and our American Sunday as it might appear from the excited outcry. As the events, that is where we stand, and that is, I believe, where the American people stand.

We may differ as to the methods, but the great principle which it is the duty of party platforms to declare is that the law shall be maintained, and that the American Sunday shall be maintained. [Cheers and hisses.]

When Mr. Root closed his speech it was half o'clock. He presented Mr. Miller as a man whom the people would always hear gladly, "whether inside or outside the breastworks."

Ex-Senator Miller Greeted Warmly.

Mr. Miller advanced and bowed. The crowd applauded vigorously and long. Some one arose and called out: "Three cheers for Warner Miller!"

The cheers were given, and when the noise had subsided Mr. Miller began his speech. He spoke for an hour and three-quarters, devoting the earlier part of his speech to National topics. Later on he was pleading for the election of Republican legislators, to whom, he said, the people of this city must loook for any and all reforms.

"How about 'Alec' Williams?" asked some one from a corner of the hall.

Mr. Miller hesitated for a moment, and then, in tones that varied somewhat from the monotone of the greater part of his speech, he replied: "I do not believe any Republican constituency will elect the ex-Inspector of Police."

On the little stand beside him Mr. Miller placed a good-sized bundle of papers when he began his speech. It turned out later that these were rough notes, copies of the State Constitution, portions of the Penal Code, parts of State statutes, and a clipping from THE NEW-YORK TIMES. From all of these, Mr. Miller read, as he progressed. He made no attempt at reading from manuscript, for the most part, but apparently spoke extempore.

He prefaced his remarks by saying:

For the words which I shall utter here to-night, no one is responsible but myself. Neither the Republican Party nor the Republican Club of this city, through whose courtesy I appear here to-night, need be held responsible for anything that I shall say.

I might claim the right to speak for the Republican Party of this State, but I prefer to-night that what I shall say and the statements I shall utter shall stand or fall by their own merit or demerit. And so, without any preface, without any epilogue, I come at once to the matter in hand.

The issues of this campaign are threefold. Three years ago, when our country was enjoying the greatest prosperity and success during its whole lifetime, the people decided to make a change in National affairs, and as a result of the election in 1892, a Democratic President, Democratic House of Representatives, and a Democratic United States Senate was elected, and there was turned over to them for the first time since the administration of James Buchanan all the power and responsibility of this great Government of ours. I shall take but little time in referring to the record they have made, but which has been a record of acknowledged imbecility, acknowledged by the President himself during the session of Congress which gave us the so-called Wilson bill.

As I said a moment ago, the country was prosperous; labor was employed at the highest rate of wages ever known in the world, and the necessaries of life were within the reach of all our people. But no sooner had the new Administration been inaugurated than the people began to ask themselves the question, "What will be the result of this change?" And then they remembered that the President-elect had declared before against the protection system of our country, and that he was sworn to destroy it if possible. And then that Congress met. Horor shall I describe it? No; it cannot be done. But it was without form and void. It demonstrated no power of government, no ability to bring forth plans of administration or of revenue; but it set to work to undo a system under which the country had prospered and grown rich, and to produce the bill known as the Wilson bill—a tariff for revenue only. But what has been the result? Not a tariff for revenue, but a tariff for deficiency, a tariff for failure.

The first effects were to close a great many manufacturing establishments in this country and to throw out of employment tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, even millions, of our citizens, and to bring want to our laboring people. Two years ago in this great metropolis charitable people of this city were feeding tens of thousands of men. People began to understand what a tariff for revenue only meant, and when the first opportunity came they reversed their judgment and turned out of the House of Representatives the rabble who were unfitted and incompetent to rule the country, and they returned a great majority of the Republican Party, in whose hands the Government had been held for more than thirty years.

The Republican Party stands to-day for what it has always stood for—the protection of home industry and home labor. It does not stand for a prohibitory tariff, and never has; and when it takes the reins of government in its hands, it will correct the mistakes of the present tariff, and it will see that proper protection is given the industries of the country,—no more than that.

The Government's Foreign Policy Attacked.

Mr. Miller then revised the history of the various issues of bonds by the present National Administration, and blamed the Government for allowing the National Treasury to become so depleted that it became necessary to borrow money. Mr. Miller occasioned some amusement by likening the bond syndicate to receivers in possession of the National Government. He also attacked the Administration's foreign policy, and declared that it brought the blush of shame upon every American face. He added:

I need only speak of the desertion of the little Republic of Nicaragua, of the hauling down of the American flag in Hawaii, of the desertion of an American citizen in Madagascar, now suffering in a prison, to bring home to the people the fact that the Administration has been un-American in its foreign policy.

"How about Cuba?" asked a man in the audience. Mr. Miller responded:

The principal business of the Administration has been to prevent our people and others from going to the aid of the oppressed in Cuba.

Mr. Cleveland's Silver Policy Praised.

Continuing, Mr. Miller said:

But, while I make these criticisms, the action of the Administration in the matter of the silver question meets with the approval of the Republicans, as well as of Democrats.

The courageous course of this Administration in suppressing the riots in Chicago meets with the approval also of all good citizens of all parties. I will not believe that any party can afford in its criticism of the record of another party to be other than just and fair. I hope that in foreign affairs the rumor now going about the country is true, that there is to be a display of Americanism and American rights, and that the Monroe doctrine will be maintained by this Administration from now to its close.

State Issues Discussed.

Mr. Miller then came down to State issues, in discussing which he said:

The State issues in this campaign are of great importance. True, we have not to elect a Governor or a Lieutenant Governor, but we have to elect a Secretary of State, Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Judge of the Court of Appeals. I will not take up any of your time in talking of the ability, of the honesty, and virtues of these men, because they have been tried for two years, and have been tried and not found wanting.

In State matters we have a complete new Assembly of 150 members and a Senate of 50 members to elect. You have already heard of the importance of these elections, and that the legislators are to vote for the election of a United States Senator. But far beyond that there is a far greater importance attached to retaining a Republican majority in the Assembly and Senate than the simple work of electing a United States Senator, for if there is to be any reform in this State or city, if it is to be possible to prevent that band of thieves—Tammany—to rule in this city, it must come through a Republican Legislature. Why do I say that? Does any Democrat challenge it?

The Legislature last Winter was Republican in both branches. It did not meet all our wishes, but it is true, but it passed all the reform bills but one—the Police Reorganization bill—and it failed to pass that because three Republican Senators became traitors to their party. Every one of them has been repudiated by his constituency already.

But where did the Democratic members of the Assembly and Senate stand on these reform measures? I believe not a single Democratic vote was cast in either house in favor of one of these reform measures. Certainly, if there was any, not more than one or two.

If the Senate now to be elected should be Democratic, what hope would there be of further improvement in this city? None at all. The fact that I have just stated, that the Democratic Senators and members of the Assembly voted against every reform measure condemns, I insist, the whole party in the State. They stood by Tammany on every measure, and on every suggestion that was made after the exposures had been made of its infamies. Every Democratic member of the Senate and Assembly stood up and voted against every proposition for relief for this city.

In the State, then, we have a good State ticket, and throughout the length and breadth of the State, so far as my knowledge goes, we have nominated good men for the Senate and Assembly, and if the Legislature should be Republican in both branches, with the present Executive in the chair, we can be assured that every Republican measure needed for this city will be readily granted.

Alexander S. Williams Not Wanted.

"How about 'Alec' Williams? Tell him to withdraw!" shouted some on in the rear of the hall, and there was a roar of laughter. Mr. Miller answered:

I will let his constituency and his district answer. I don't believe there is a Republican constituency in the State of New-York that will elect the ex-Inspector of Police. [Applause.] Certainly, it won't do it unless it has solid Democratic assistance.

We have an issue in this State this Fall, and some men have been foolish enough to charge me with making it. But I had nothing whatever to do with making it. Issues are not manufactured in secret and then brought out for the benefit of the people. We have had several convincing reasons to the contrary, including the silver craze meetings throughout the country. That seems to have been only a case of the measles.

For the Present Excise Law.

The issue to which I refer is the question of the enforcement of our laws and the maintenance of our Sunday laws. And how is it here? I will tell you how it is here. A year ago there was an investigation by a committee of the Legislature, which disclosed a terrible condition of affairs. The people said, "We will have an administration that will enforce the law." Immediately after the Mayor got in and appointed a Police Commission, and they set to work to enforce the law. A portion of the people who voted for him said: "We didn't suppose they ever were going to do this. We thought that the change was made to stop the blackmail and give all an equal chance."

Then they said: "If you are going to enforce the laws we will go over to Tammany Hall."

That is how the issue was made. It was not made by the Republican Party. It was here. It had to be met, or else we had to run away from it like cowards.

"You are no coward," shouted some one in the audience. Mr. Miller continued:

The Republican Party did not run at all. It met it boldly and frankly at Saratoga, and there declared for the maintenance of this particular law—the law requiring the saloons to be closed on Sunday.

And when it said maintenance it meant all that law means; it meant enforcement, it meant retention upon the statute books, it meant the approval of the enforcement of the law in this city by the Police Commissioners.

I believe that the vast majority of the people of this city are cognizant of the fact that this city has visibly improved within the last six months.

Mr. Miller quoted some figures which he said he got from the Police Department, showing that arrests for drunkenness had decreased 50 per cent. in the months of July, August, and September of this year when compared with the same months of last year. He continued:

This brings up the whole excise question, whether we will or no. The Republican Party has been misrepresented on this question as well as upon others by the continued misstatements of the Democratic papers of this State.

Briefly, what is the position of the Republican Party upon this question? First, the Republican Party is not the Prohibition Party. Time and time again the Republicans who favored temperance have lost the State because of the so-called third, or Prohibition Party."

Here a man in the audience cried out "Hurrah for the Prohibition Party!" There was great cheering at this sally, and Mr. Miller said:

Evidently my friend has strayed away from the Garoos or Tammany.

There was another outburst of cheering at this, and Mr. Miller continued:

The position of the Republican Party has always been in favor of a fair and just excise license system, honestly and fairly enforced everywhere. It is not committed to any special form of license, but it believes that it should be of such a character throughout the State as to reduce the evils of intemperance to the least possible point. Many Republicans in this State to-day favor what is known as the Ohio law, and many of our people think that it would be desirable to have it in this State.

In Favor of High License.

My position upon the excise question may be briefly and properly stated. Some years ago I ran as a candidate for Governor of this State upon a high-license platform, and, as my friend Judge Arnoux says, I was elected and counted out. But this doesn't matter.

I am in favor of high license—of a license for the sale of spirituous liquors which shall be very much higher than that for the sale of beers and light wines. That is my position.

Soon after the Police Department began the enforcement of the Sunday law the cry was raised that it was an infringement of personal liberty; that under the unwritten law of this great country there were certain inalienable rights which no Legislature could touch, and that every man should be free substantially to do what he liked, so that he did not immediately interfere with the rights of his neighbors.

If the excise law is an infringement of this unwritten law of personal liberty, then there is a sound objection to it, but I shall undertake to show you that there is no infringement of the personal rights of the people under our form of government or any other.

Against Home Rule.

That cry, however, was soon abandoned and found untenable by its father—Senator Hill. The cry raised was home rule, and the Republican Party was charged with being opposed to home rule in cities and cities being allowed to control their own private affairs. The Republican Party instead of being opposed to home rule is the party that has done more for it than the Democratic Party has ever attempted to do for it.

The only demand made to-day for home rule in the great City of New-York is the demand that you shall have the right to control and make your own excise laws, and your own laws for the observance of Sunday.

Local Option Unconstitutional.

I claim that these laws belong to the whole State, and should be made by the whole people of the State, acting through their agents—the Legislature.

I take the ground that the submission of the question of the observance of the Sunday laws as they now exist is not possible under our Constitution, and that if a law should be drawn to enable that vote to be taken it would be against the spirit of our institutions.

The question of local option was tried in this country once in the extension of slavery, and a terrible war resulted. You may violate the laws of God and man, but success will not be yours fighting under that banner.

Personal liberty is the war cry of Senator Hill in this campaign. Personal liberty means the right to give the Democratic Party, through Tammany Hall, the right to levy blackmail upon the liquor dealers and other evil places in this city.

If the closing of saloons on Sunday is an infringement of personal liberty of the citizen in this city, will it be any less of an infringement if the saloons shall be closed on every day by a majority vote of any particular locality? By a decision of the Court of Appeals, you cannot delegate the power to make laws from the Legislature to the people. You may give us local option in gambling, drinking, the social evil, or other crime, but I undertake to say that any such submission is a violation of the Constitution in principle and spirit. The decision I refer to was in a local option case. Much has been said about bigotry and blue laws. I have been held up as the personification of bigotry and of a desire to enact blue laws and to keep them on the statute books. There are no blue laws on the statute books, and never were.

But in order that I may answer that false statement as to blue laws and bigotry, I have taken pains to bring here from the Penal Code of the State of New-York the principal provisions regarding the observance of the Sabbath in the State of New-York.

Senator Hill Criticised.

Mr. Miller then read extracts from the Penal Code relating to Sunday observance. Continuing his speech, the ex-Senator said:

Senator Hill said that if the excise law was fully enforced, a man who gave away a drink of wine to a friend on Sunday was liable to arrest; Senator Hill may be a good lawyer, but I will undertake to say no other equally good lawyer in the State will take and maintain the same proposition.

Senator Hill, in a letter favored calling the Legislature together at once to repeal the excise laws, and denounced among other things the teaching of the evil effects from the use of alcohol in the public schools. He said, if we kept on, we might have a law instructing school teachers

I want to make his position on this question and that of some other prominents in the Tammany organization perfectly clear. I read from an interview with J. P. Smith, editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which I assume is a good authority on this question.

Mr. Miller then read portions of the interview published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES some weeks ago, in which Mr. Smith charged Gov. Flower and Senator Hill, when Governor, with refusing to indorse a law providing for opening saloons on Sunday. He continued:

If two Democratic Governors would not sign such a bill, I don't believe a Republican Governor will.

Foreign-Born Citizens Must Change Their Habits.

We are told that many of our fellow-citizens who have come to us from foreign shores have different habits, and that they should be permitted to exercise the same rights as to Sunday drink and other pursuits that they had at home. We welcome to our midst every intelligent, honest immigrant, but we are a mature people of fixed habits and customs, to which we expect those who come to settle here should conform. The immigrants come here to escape the tyranny of monarchical Government and to enjoy the free exercise of religion or non-religion as they please.

We claim that under an American Government we must ask those who come here to reside with us to become Americans and Americanized.

We are told that upon the Continent of Europe, where what is known as the Continental Sunday prevails, the beer garden is a perfectly harmless and proper place of resort. I am not here to contest that statement, but I am here to say that under our system and with our population to such a thing as that can exist here.

In Germany to-day the father of the family takes his wife and all of his children—all respectable and Christian people—and goes to a beer garden, so-called, where delightful music is discoursed, where meals are served, and whole families sit down and listen to the sweet music and drink the light wines of Germany and the beer with which they are familiar. But, if you open saloons here they have drunken brawls, murders, confusion, and disorder everywhere. Look at the American saloon to-day.

Is there any respectable man who would take his wife or daughter into an American saloon—I mean a drinking saloon? No, for if they did they would leave respectability behind them. The saloon is the rendezvous for every evil element in the community.

Is it not enough that it should be open six days in the week? Is it right that the liquor business should demand exceptions not granted any other business? Shall we not have the Sabbath a day of rest for the laboring man?

It seems to me that if you open the saloons in this county every day in the week you must give the same privilege to every other trade.

To open the saloon on Sunday is only the opening wedge to destroy the American Sabbath. I do not think any considerable number of people will submit to it.

A great slander has been put upon a great portion of our citizens of foreign birth. I refer to the Germans. It has been urged that if the saloon were not opened on Sunday they would go back to Tammany Hall and help to put it back into power, for they cared more for recreation than for good government. I declare this an infamous slander upon a great portion of our people. There are no more law-abiding people than the Germans, but there are thousands of Communists, Nihilists, Anarchists, and Socialists who were driven from their own country because they opposed the enforcement of the law, and they had gone back to Tammany, where they belonged.

Mr. Miller closed by reading the words of Bishop Keane, delivered a few weeks ago in Buffalo, and at the close he was loudly applauded.

C. E. Smith on National Issues.

Charles Emory Smith was the last speaker. He said:

The good people of New-York have united this year as they did last year—triumphantly then, and I trust and believe, triumphantly now—for redemption from the thralldom of Tammany Hall. Above and beyond all party considerations you have abundant reason to draw the fangs and cut the claws and starve the maw of the odious Tammany tiger.

Your local issues are treated by others. It is my province to deal with National questions. It is the more pertinent to discuss them, since their examination will deepen and intensify your determination to crush Tammany Hall and all that it represents in the city, the State, and the Nation. The public feeling upon National questions contributed to your reform victory last year. Thousands of intelligent and patriotic Democrats revolted from the destructive National Democratic policy with its practical effects before them, and this revulsion made it all the easier to rally the union of good citizens whose brilliant victory demonstrated that the best elements of the community can beat the worst elements when they make up their minds to do it.

The Republican Party this year celebrates its fortieth anniversary. Measured in years, it is in the early prime of its vigorous and robust manhood; measured in achievements, it has a longer and more lustrous record than any other party in history, points to more resplendent deeds, and has accomplished more momentous and far-reaching results in its span of forty years than any other century of party action can show. I need not repeat its matchless story. It is familiar to all of you.

In an hour of madness, not knowing what they did, seeing this magnificent prosperity and blindly striking for a bigger share, a sufficient number of people broke away to decree a trial of Democracy in full control of the Government. That disastrous mistake has been followed by untold losses and by immeasurable hardship and suffering. Never has there been a more striking contrast of successful administration and fatuous imbecile misrule. The folly and the crime of Democratic incapacity and perversity exhibited themselves in aiming a deadly blow at true Americanism wherever they could strike it.

They put us very much in the same place where the Scotch minister wanted to put King Charles I. when he prayed, "Oh, Lord, shak' him ower the mouth o' hell, but dinna cast him in." Under Democratic rule we have hung over the mouth, and but for our prodigious vitality and recuperative power we should have been in immediate danger of being cast in.

What are the fruits of Democratic policy as we see them to-day? With the partial recovery from the period of depression, which we gladly recognize, it has still left a blight upon the woolen and other industries. It has cost the American producers of wool over $100,000,000, and even with the partial restoration in wages of the last few months, it still strips American labor of hundreds of millions a year which it received under Republican rule.

You in New-York stormed and carried the bastile of Tammany Hall. You and your countrymen gave the most imposing demonstration of American reason and conscience which we have ever witnessed, and it remains for you and them to repeat and emphasize that moral and patriotic uprising in such a way as to inspire fresh confidence in the integrity and perpetuity of American institutions.

No resolutions were prepared, and the meeting adjourned after Mr. Smith had concluded his speech.

Goo Goos, Garoos, Cuckoos, and Tammany Men

all in harmony on

Riker's Expectorant

as the Best Remedy on Earth for a Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, or any other Throat or Lung trouble. Only 60 cts. a bottle, and your money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at

Riker's

6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

CROATIANS RIOTOUS AT AGRAM

An Orthodox Church and a Bank, Having Shown Servian Flags, Pelted with Stones, to the Emperor's Dismay.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—The rioting which began at Agram yesterday, was renewed to-day, Emperor Francis Joseph having ordered the replacing of the Servian flage which had been removed.

The riotous Croatians, who are Catholics, attacked with stones the Servian Orthodox Church, and the bank, which displayed the Servian flag. The gendarmes cleared the streets at the point of the bayonet, wounding several persons. The riot was proceeding as the Emperor approached the church, and his Majesty seemed greatly disturbed.

FATHER WEBBER HAS RESIGNED

A Mild Scandal in the Stevens Memorial Church, Hoboken—The Pastor's Previous Trouble.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 15.—A mild sort of scandal has been precipitated in the Church of the Holy Innocents by the resignation of the rector, the Rev. Edward N. Webber, to take effect Nov. 1.

The Church of the Holy Innocents is a ritualistic Episcopal organization. The rector is known as Father Webber. The church is at Sixth Street and Willow Avenue. It was built by the Stevens family of Castle Point in memory of a daughter who died when an infant, and the edifice is familiarly known as "the Stevens Church." It is now being enlarged and a chapel is to be added. It will then be also a memorial to John Stevens, who died about two years ago.

The resignation of Father Webber has set the tongues of gossips going, notwithstanding the fact that the congregation is composed of the best people in the city.

So far as can be ascertained, the scandal is the result of a dispute between Father Lutz, the curate, who left a few weeks ago, and who, it is said, made a complaint to Bishop Starkey, the nature of which cannot be ascertained in the absence of Father Lutz. It is known that one grievance Father Lutz had was the failure of Father Webber to pay him a half month's salary that he said was due. He sued to recover this, but the case was settled out of court.

One of those who talks most freely about the trouble is Mrs. L. Ehlers of 600 Willow Avenue. She says that she has heard that Father Webber has been attentive to the young women of the congregation.

Father Webber was interviewed this evening by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He is a fine-looking man about forty-five years old. He has been connected with the Church of the Holy Innocents for seven years. During the first three years he acted as curate. He refused to say why he resigned, but declared that he resigned of his own accord. The Bishop, he said, had not demanded his resignation, nor had the Bishop written to him in relation to the scandals. He had not heard from the Bishop, in fact, on any subject for more than a year. As to the trouble in the congregation, he attributed it to petty jealousy.

Highwaymen Rob Dr. W. Scott.

Dr. William Scott, one of the house staff of Fordham Hospital, was stopped by two masked highwaymen within a stone's throw of the hospital at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and, after being robbed of $31 in money, was marched ahead of the highwaymen until a clump of bushes was reached, into which the men dashed and made good their escape.

Dr. Scott returned from a trip to the lower part of the city at 3 o'clock. He got off a trolley car in Fordham Square and walked up King's Bridge Road. As he neared Tiebout Avenue, a man stepped out from the bushes on each side of the road and ordered the doctor to halt. Both of the men wore black masks, and one of them had a white scarf tied around his throat. The taller one of the two, who, the doctor said, was over six feet in height, shoved a pistol in front of his face, while the other one, who was short and stout, carried a large club.

Dr. Scott tried to walk past them, but the tall man cocked his pistol and said: "Hold up your hands!"

The doctor saw that resistance was useless, did as he was told, and was expeditiously robbed.

The Durrant Trial Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Attorney Duprey, of Durrant's counsel, is so seriously ill as to be unable to leave his bed, and his condition is so serious that there is little likelihood of his being able to go to court for some days. Consequently the trial was adjourned this morning.

For Indigestion Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. W. Gardner, Springfield, Mass., says: "I value it as an excellent preventive of indigestion, and a pleasant acidulated drink when properly diluted with water and sweetened."

Do you intend buying silverware? Visit our store and see our Solid Silver Articles of real merit; they are beautiful, and at quite moderate prices. A visit will repay you.

R. Wallace & Sons

MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

THE NEW NILE OF THE NORTH

An Unknown River, Believed to be the Sixth in Size in the World, Discovered in British North America.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 15.—A river larger than any other stream in the Province of Quebec, an unlimited area of timber lands, and unknown country suitable for agricultural purposes is what Dr. Robert Bell, Assistant Director of the Geological Survey, who has just returned from a trip to James Bay, reports having discovered.

Dr. Bell, accompanied by Mr. Alexander Barclay, son of the Rev. Dr. Barclay of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, left Ottawa on this trip about the end of June. Their route was direct north from Ottawa across the height of land to Rupert's House, on James Bay, by the most direct water course. The trip by water course was nearly 800 miles.

Five hundred miles of this route—or the entire distance from the height of land to James Bay—were through an altogether unexplored region, unknown to any one but the Indian hunter. Shortly after they crossed the height of land the party followed an unknown river, which gradually assumed a great size. They followed this river to James Bay. The river had three large branches, one of which has its source north of Three Rivers, another in the Lake St. John region, and the third near Lake Miseassini.

This new river, for which the Indians have no name, is much larger than the Ottawa, and Dr. Bell affirms it to be the sixth of the great rivers of the world. Its average width is considerably over a mile, and it has expansions many miles in width. It flows through a low, level clay country, is very deep, and may be called a new Nile of the North. The river is 500 miles in length, and great stretches would be navigable for steamers.

Toward James Bay there are successions of great rapids, which render it useless as an inland route. These rapids cannot be ascended except with great difficulty. The river banks are very heavily wooded with pine, spruce, tamarack, balsam, and white birch. The primeval forest extends along the whole length of the river. Fire has not wrought any destruction yet.

STEAMSHIP ALENE REACHES THIS PORT

What Captain Says of Reported Firing on His Boat by Spaniards.

The Atlas Line steamship Alene, which was reported to have been fired upon by a Spanish gunboat while off Capt Maysi, Cuba, on her outward passage from this port, arrived from West Indian waters yesterday.

A contradiction of the story has come from Havana, where it was asserted that the gunboat was firing upon insurgents on shore at the time the Alene drew near, and that the shots were not directed at that vessel.

Capt. Seiders of the Alene gave his version of the affair last night. He said that his vessel was rounding Cape Maysi on Sept. 27, about two and one-half miles distant from shore, when he noticed a Spanish gunboat inshore. The vessel fired what was apparently a blank cartridge, and the Alene was immediately overhauled. The international code signal, "Do you wish to communicate?" was hoisted, but no attention was paid to the signal by the Spaniard. Two other shots, both of them blank, according to Capt. Seiders, and aimed seaward, were fired.

The Alene remained hove to for thirty minutes, and then, finding that no attention was paid to her, she set her engines ahead and went on her course.

The Alene is a British ship, and the case was reported to the British Consul when the vessel arrived at Kingston.

DINNER TO MR. PILLSBURY

The Champion Honored by the Chess Players of Brooklyn.

The citizens of Brooklyn and the chess men throughout the country, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chess Club, tendered a reception and dinner last night at the Pouch Gallery, to Henry N. Pillsbury, who recently won the chess championship of the world. There were about 125 present to enjoy the dinner. Among them were Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Murat Halstead, Dr. Persifor Frazer, Josiah T. Marean, Mayor Schieren, Seuver Page, William C. De Witt, J. B. Wilkinson, Robert Colwell, George Hall, A. Cassel, M. J. Hartine, and Ira J. Ettinger of Newark, Thomas B. Hatfield, Dr. D. H. Valentine, N. Hymes, C. Hymes, George F. Murray, Dr. Thomas Wilde, W. F. Eno, George E. H. Wersham, F. Rose, A. B. Hodges, W. M. de Visser, H. L. Ruth, M. M. Sterling, S. Lipschutz, Dr. R. P. Muellenbach, E. Tannenbaum, George Russell, J. B. Redding, Jackson W. Showalter, John D. Elwell, Richard R. Williams, and A. Foster Higgins.

Herman Sulzer's Ticket Filed.

Certificates of nomination containing the names of candidates on the Tammany ticket, with the name of Herman Sulzer for Assembly in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, were filed yesterday with the County Clerk. This is practically the ticket of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws.

Latest Arrival.

SS Pawnee, Ingraham, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ECZEMA

Most Distressing of Skin Diseases Instantly Relieved by

Cuticura

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

A warm bath with **Cuticura Soap**, and a single application of **Cuticura** (ointment), the great Skin Cure, followed by mild doses of **Cuticura Resolvent** (blood purifier), will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Now is the time To put an anchor to windward.

The season for colds, coughs, and all the attendant evils is at hand, **Our "Old Crow RYE" Whiskey** should be in every household. At the first symptoms use it. It is the purest stimulant in the world, and will not disappoint you. See that the word RYE is on the label, and our firm name on case, cork, capsule, and label. None other is genuine.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Established 1853.

69 Fulton St. & Broadway & 27th St.

NINE LOST WITH THE FREDDIE M.

The Survivors Fed on Cocoanuts Which Were Floated to Them by the Sea—Many Passengers Rescued.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 15.—The steamship Stillwater to-day brought additional particulars of the loss of the steamer Freddie M. The steamer Freddie M. left Corozal Thursday morning last at 2 o'clock on her trip to Belize. She had twenty-one cabin passengers and twenty-six on deck, and the crew numbered eleven. Between Sartoneja and Rocky Point, about 4 o'clock, a very sudden and heavy squall from the southwest came down upon the boat, and before she could be anchored her pilothouse was blown away, the cabin following, the boat being thrown upon her beam. She went down in shallow water, which fortunate circumstance seems to have been the reason everybody was not drowned, as the passengers were enabled to cling to the wreck. The following persons were thrown into the water and lost their lives:

BENNECA, F. G., of New-Orleans, representing Del Bondeo.
HUDSON, Z., Inspector of Schools, Belize.
McCOY, Mr.
McDONNELL, W. R., excise officer, Belize.
ROBELO, Mrs. MARRUCCA, of Belize.
TOBY, Mr.
WALSWORTH, Mrs., and two daughters, one grown.

Forty-nine persons, including Acting Chief Justice S. G. Woods, L. Probyn, Attorney General Capt. Thomas Nelson, and Engineer Covert, were fifteen hours in the water clinging to the wreck under severe strain, expecting, of course, every hour to be their last.

The schooner Mary finally hove in sight. She reached the wreck and proceeded to the rescue of the unfortunates. These were taken off and saved.

The people clinging to the wreckage ate cocoanuts when hungry, and drank the milk. The nuts floated to them in pentiful numbers.

The steamer Freddie M. was owned by Capt. James Leitch, and was the regular mail and passenger packet between Belize, Corozal, and Orange Walk for six or seven years. She was noted for her regularity, prompt arrivals and departures, and was considered safe and reliable. The squall which proved her ruin must have been much more terrible than was noticed in Belize.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 15.—The American ship Parthia, Capt. Carter, from Liverpool June 25 for San Francisco, was burned at sea Oct. 1. Part of the crew has arrived here, but the Captain and first officer, with nineteen of the crew, who left the ship in open boats at the same time, have not been heard of since.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Isis, from Middlesborough, England, via Singapore, was in collision with the American ship William H. Macy, Capt. Amesbury, from New-York, in this harbor today. Both vessels were damaged, the Macy so seriously that it was found necessary to beach her.

FROM THE PULPIT TO THE PRISON

Arrest in Denver of the Rev. Charles Hyatt Smith of Cambridge, Mass.—Alleged Misuse of the Mails.

DENVER, Oct. 15.—The Rev. Charles Hyatt Smith of Cambridge, Mass., was arrested here to-night. The clergyman preached in the evening and there was a probability of his being called to the pulpit from which he spoke. Details of the affair are suppressed.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith of the North Cambridge Congregational Church was arrested this afternoon at Denver, Col., for the United States authorities in Boston, on the charge of sending scurrillous and defamatory postal cards through the mails at Cambridge.

This is the outcome of a quarrel in the church, Mr. Smith being opposed in his work by several of the wealthy and influential members of his church.

Mr. Smith last September gave notice of resigning, but to the questions of his friends as to the reason would only say that he felt that he could do better work in some other field where he would be unhampered by local dissensions. Then a meeting was held, and resolutions adopted asking the pastor to be more explicit.

Another meeting followed, at which most sensational scenes were enacted. The pastor presided, and refused to allow the reading of certain contradictions of newspaper statements concerning the church affairs.

Cries of "Shut up!" "Go home!" and other similar language were frequently heard; women fainted, and a great scene of disorder ensued.

Since then members of the congregation have received postal cards containing scurrillous matter, whose authorship is said to have been traced directly to Pastor Smith. The latter left Cambridge a week ago for New-York to secure needed "rest."

WILL NOT HAVE THE FIGHT

Gov. Clarke's Position Regarding the Fitzsimmons-Corbett Contest.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 15.—Brig. Gen. George P. Taylor of the Arkansas State Guard was in consultation this morning with Gov. Clarke and several other gentlemen relative to the proposed prizefight in Hot Springs. The judgment of the conference was in effect that the fight will not be allowed to take place in Arkansas, with or without gloves. If the laws of 1891 or 1893 are inoperative, the old law of 1838 gives the Governor almost unlimited power, and under that the entire State Guard may be called out to suppress any assemblage which has the semblance of a riot. There will be no temporizing, and the parties will be warned in time of the penalty for bringing the fight off in defiance of the law.

Gen. Taylor departed for Hot Springs this afternoon to talk with the promoters of the affair, and warn them. He will return to-morrow, and then on the following day a proclamation will be issued, formally forbidding the proposed meeting. This, Gen. Taylor is confident, will settle the matter finally.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 15.—Pugilist Corbett arrived this evening, as did Brig. Gen. Taylor, commanding the State troops. A conference between Gen. Taylor, the State Attorney, and the Citizens' Committee was held.

DR. PARKHURST DID NOT SPEAK

Mistake Made About the Date and the Audience Was Dismissed.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was announced as the principal speaker at a meeting last evening at the Lexington Avenue Church, at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue.

The church was crowded to the doors long before 8 o'clock, but

JOHN NORTON WITHDRAWS

Jacob A. Cantor Slated to Run in the Twentieth.

TO BE NOMINATED FOR THE SENATE

Agreed Upon at Tammany Hall, and the Committee Will Act as Soon as the Formal Notice Is Received.

After all the trouble and turmoil over the Tammany Senatorial nomination in the Twentieth Senate District, Senator Jacob A. Cantor is to be the candidate. That was agreed on at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon. John Norton, who was nominated by the convention of many ballots at the last moment to save the place on the regular ticket, has withdrawn, as THE NEW-YORK TIMES has predicted.

Hard work had to be done to get the leaders of the Senate district to consent to the naming of Cantor, but all have apparently come into line. Mr. Cantor is regarded by all the politicians as far and away the best man to send from this city, owing to his experience, and Democrats throughout the State will receive the news that, after all the squabbling, Mr. Cantor is to be run, with a great deal of satisfaction.

If Mr. Cantor is defeated it will be on account of the dissensions in Tammany. The only argument used against him was that he was not a resident of the district until a week or two ago, and the general statement that no dictation from Fourteenth Street was wanted.

Lawrence Delmour, W. A. Burke, P. F. Ferrigan, John Norton, John J. Ryan, ex-Alderman Harry Hart, and several members of the committee appointed to fill the vacancy by the convention were present at yesterday's meeting at Tammany Hall, at which John C. Sheehan presided. There were those at the meeting who said that in view of existing conditions, it would be a difficult matter to elect Mr. Cantor, but they all agreed to support him. Mr. Norton presented his letter of withdrawal. It was addressed to E. C. Sheehy, who was Chairman of the convention, and was as follows:

Dear Sir: At the Democratic Convention recently held by the delegates representing the Twentieth Senatorial District I was nominated for the office of Senator.

Owing to the fact that considerable difference of opinion prevails as to the selection of a candidate, and because it was impossible to make a selection at the time, and deeming it beneficial to the party to accept the nomination that was offered to me in order that the nomination might be made within the time allowed by law, I reluctantly agreed to the use of my name, with the result, as you well know, that I was nominated.

Having no desire whatever to be a candidate for such office before the people, and my business being of such a character that I could not well be unable to devote the time that would be required of me, and believing it would be beneficial to the party with which I am identified that I withdraw from the candidacy, I have concluded to decline the nomination made at the said convention.

Therefore, leaving the matter of selecting a person to fill the vacancy to the judgment of the committee designated to act in that capacity, and thanking the gentlemen who composed the convention for the honor they have done me, I remain very truly yours, JOHN NORTON.

The committee appointed to fill the vacancy will meet as soon as official notification is received of the vacancy on the ticket from the Board of Elections, and will, unless another change is made, nominate Senator Cantor.

Lawrence Delmour says that Mr. Cantor will certainly carry the Senate district.

THE LIBERAL SUNDAY WORKERS.

Mass Meetings to Indorse Tammany, and a Lively State Campaign.

The Executive Committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, which originally took no part in politics, held a long conference yesterday afternoon in the office of Otto Kempner, in the Pulitzer Building. Mr. Kempner is the Tammany nominee for Assembly from the Tenth District, and is the chief exponent of the liberal Sunday movement.

Dr. John Friederich, who is named as the next President of the German-American Reform Union, was Chairman of the meeting. On motion of Herman Sulzer a committee of five was appointed to confer with the German-American Reform Union with a view to holding a joint demonstration and mass meeting to ratify the Tammany ticket with special reference to the Senate and Assembly candidates. It was announced that branch societies for liberal Sunday laws have been established in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. Otto Kempner and Dr. Friederich will stump that section of the State, speaking in those cities Oct. 19, 20, and 22. In other words the United Societies of Liberal Sunday Laws will unite with the German-Americans who have repudiated the fusion ticket to support the legislative candidates of Tammany Hall. Mr. Kempner, in return for his support, received the Assembly nomination. The rest of the supporters and the German-Americans hope to get enough men in the Legislature by voting for Tammany ticket to employ their efforts for a liberal Sunday.

The conference committee was instructed yesterday to formulate a pledge binding the candidates to vote for a liberal Sunday should they be elected to the Legislature.

It was unanimously resolved to request the resignation of Vice President John G. Boyd and Henry Schmitt, both members of the Executive Committee, for acting contrary to their authority while on the conference committee. Mr. Sulzer explained that they had bolted to the Stecklerites, whom they tried to "work" for a place on their ticket. The campaign committee of fifteen was appointed, which will organize immediately at the headquarters in Terrace Garden. Every election and Assembly district is to be canvassed, the organization working with the German-American Reform Union.

CAMPAIGN OF MR. CUMMINGS.

He Opens Headquarters — Voters Pledged to His Support.

Amos J. Cummings, who is running for Congress on the regular Democratic ticket, opened his campaign headquarters, at 303 Eighth Avenue, Monday morning. The headquarters were crowded all day by callers, who came to offer congratulations and assistance in the canvass. The printers on the west side are forming campaign organizations to support Mr. Cummings, whose efforts on behalf of his fellow-members of the typographical unions have made him easily their ideal candidate.

Letters of congratulation came in by every mail, and from all quarters. One which came from the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., well attests the popularity of Mr. Cummings among the war veterans. It was as follows:

HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 12, 1895.

DEAR AMOS:: Doubtless you have received many congratulations of more importance than those of the old soldier friends of yours down here in Dixie, but you have had none more honest, more heartfelt, or more sincere. "I wish I could vote for Amos" is the common sentiment. Among those personally and who wish you every success in your present fight I will mention Gen. George H. Sheridan, Col. Tibbetts, Dr. Hildenburg, Samuel Harmon, and others whose names I cannot remember. Most of these old fellows are Republicans. Yours truly and fraternally, LOVELL L. ELLIS.

The writer of the letter was formerly an old confrère "at the case" and comrade through the war of Mr. Cummings.

Mr. Cummings accepted an invitation from delegates of the Rising Sun Association of Stable Helpers, L. A. 1,284, K. of L., to address the association on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, at Curry's Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh Street. This organization numbers in its membership all the men employed at the car stables throughout the city.

A delegation of the New-York Pilots' Association waited on Mr. Cummings yesterday and presented resolutions pledging him their support.

INDORSE THE TAMMANY TICKET.

Big Ratification Meeting in the Eighteenth Assembly District.

The Eighteenth District Tammany contingent held a ratification meeting last night at Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East Seventeenth Street. The entire ticket was indorsed. It was one of the largest meetings ever known in the history of the district, there being some 300 persons present, and many more were turned away. Matthew S. Reilly was elected Chairman, with Patrick Whitney as Secretary.

Thomas F. Grady made the opening address. He said that he believed in a more liberal Sunday law. "It is only right that a man should be free to drink as he likes on Sunday," said Mr. Grady, "and if the Tammany Hall candidates are elected, one of the first things they will do will be to repeal the obnoxious Sunday blue laws.'

Several other speeches were made in the same strain by William Sohmer, Michael J. Blake, Congressmen Sulzer and McClellan, Charles Goeler, Mortimer F. Shea, and Andrew J. Galligan, the latter the candidate for Assembly.

FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Action of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association.

The Central Association of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of the City of New-York held a special meeting yesterday afternoon and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Central Association of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of the City of New-York indorse the platform of the Democratic Party and the State and county tickets; also the candidate for Senator and members of the Assembly nominated by the regular Democratic Party.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Whereas, It is essential for the interests of the trade in which we are engaged that every Democratic vote be polled on election day; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge and recommend that the various local bodies call regular or special meetings to carry out the spirit of the foregoing resolution.

Secretary P. M. Mallon said after the meeting that the resolutions were carried unanimously, but he declined to state who offered them.

President Henry Hirsch, who presided at the meeting, said that the first resolution was introduced by ex-Alderman Frank G. Rinn. He said an amendment to the resolution had been introduced, but had failed of adoption. He said he could not recollect the nature of the amendment. He added:

I haven't decided how I will vote. I am speaking as an individual merely. I have voted the Republican ticket since 1868. I want to say that I am not with a party which is against my interests. I am a liquor dealer first and then a Republican.

President Hirsch added that the association, as such, will work for the success of the Democratic Party.

Morris Tekulsky positively denied after the meeting that he had urged neutrality. He said:

I hold that the position of this association is naturally with the Democrats. The association by its vote, committed itself to the Democratic Party, and every one of its members is bound by it.

August F. Clausen, the sergeant at arms of the Central Association, said that he will vote the straight Democratic ticket for the first time in his life this year, and he adds that out of 150 members of the True Blues, a Grand Army association, all but 4 or 5 will vote the Democratic ticket for the first time.

The meeting of the Central Association yesterday was attended by about 150 out of 174 members. Toward the end of the meeting, which lasted from 3:30 to 6 P. M., frequent applause could be heard. The members after the meeting seemed pleased with the association's action.

Among those present were Peter Peery, Cornelius Roche, Vice Presidents Murray and Peter McGinn.

Chistopher Mooney, who is a Republican, is said to have opposed the resolution. The tenor of his remarks, it is said, was that the association should keep out of politics.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS MEET.

The State Ticket and Local Candidates Indorsed in Harlem.

A mass meeting of the Yorkville German Democratic Club was held in Concordia Hall, 1,500 First Avenue, last evening for the purpose of ratifying the Democratic State ticket and the Tammany Hall ticket in the city and county.

The large hall was crowded, and many were unable to obtain admission. William Blumerz was Chairman and Max Riebeth was Secretary of the meeting.

After the meetipg was called to order resolutions indorsing the Democratic State ticket and the Tammany Hall city and county ticket were unanimously adopted amid enthusiastic applause.

The following speakers addressed the meeting, some speaking in German, and the others in English: Maurice Featherston, Tammany candidate for Senator in the Eighteenth District; Joseph I. Green, Tammany candidate for member of Assembly in the Twenty-eighth District; Assemblyman Michael F. Tobin, Morris Jacoui, Alderman John J. O'Brien, Michael Schaeffer, and J. Schmitt.

Colored Democrats for the Ticket.

The Colored Citizens' County Democratic Organization met last evening in the rooms of the Central Club, 110 West Thirty-first Street. Charles E. Brown, the President, presided, and quite a large number of colored citizens were present. The nominations of the Syracuse Convention and those on the local ticket of Tammany Hall were ratified, and R. S. McIntyre, Chairman of the Executive Committee, addressed the meeting.

Active work will at once be begun among the colored Democrats of the State and County, and meetings will be held under the auspices of the organization in the various Assembly districts.

J. H. Dougherty for Assembly.

The State Democracy in the Twelfth Assembly District last night nominated John H. Dougherty for Assemblyman in that district. Edward A. Elsman, who had been nominated, declined to run, it was said, because of sickness in his family.

Mr. Dougherty has never either held or run for an elective office, but has served two terms as a messenger in the House of Representatives.

Rapid Transit with a Vengeance.

Harlem to the Battery in 30 Seconds.

The Telephone does it. And the best of it is that when the interview is over you are back at the starting point and no time is lost.

1,100 Public Pay Stations in New-York City.

Telephone Service at Your Office or Residence,

from $75 a Year.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.

18 Cortlandt Street.

THE G. A. R. U. REPUDIATED

Continued from Page 1.

proposed that Theodore Sutro should be elected President of the new organization.

Mr. Sutro, in a long speech, declined, and proposed that J. B. Pannes should be elected President. Mr. Pannes was a prominent member of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, but resigned when that organization resolved to support Tammany Hall. Mr. Pannes promply accepted, and read a list of the Vice Presidents.

These are H. A. Berghaus, J. Speyer, C. C. Wehrum, Dr. Hellrung, Dr. Anderson, the former President of the German-American Reform Union; Jacob Schiff, Karl Hauser, Herbert Cllils, and H. Rosenthal. Percival Knauth was elected Treasurer.

Sigmund Seligman proposed that Carl Schurz should be elected an honorary President, which was carried by acclamation, assisted by the band.

William Winterstein proposed that the same honor be accorded to Gustav H. Schwab, who sat on the platform beside Carl Schurz. It was carried. Theodore Sutro was also elected an honorary President.

The following resolutions, committing the meeting to the support of the fusion anti-Tammany ticket, were then read:

Whereas, In the pending campaign the struggle for an honest and efficient municipal administration is to be kept in view as our chief object, equal in importance to our endeavor to secure personal liberty; and

Whereas, Tammany Hall still remains the most dangerous foe of good government and true personal liberty;

Resolved, That we pledge our most energetic support to the ticket of the Committee of Fifty, since it offers the only available means of defeating the nominees of Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That with this purpose in view, we designate a Campaign Committee, consisting of two representatives from each Assembly district, and of thirty members at large, to be appointed by our Board of Officers.

Resolved, That we demand from the new Legislature a speedy change in the excise and Sunday legislation, in order that the sale of food, drink, and articles of immediate use, as well as the opening of decent and orderly places of amusement during suitable hours on Sunday may be no longer legally prohibited.

Resolved, That we support only those candidates for the Legislature whose character and past offer recommendations that as legislators they will truly serve the cause of good government and public policy, and who will also pledge themselves to advocate a change in our Sunday legislation tending to a decidedly more liberal observance.

Resolved, That we expect of the Governor of our State that he will not refuse his sanction to such a law in keeping with the spirit of our age and the conception of justice by the majority of our fellow-citizens.

S. R. Kronold wanted to know who drew up the resolutions, and wanted the Campaign Committee to be appointed Thursday instead of at the meeting. Dr. Senner wanted the time fixed for this evening. Moses Oppenheimer, who was on the platform, seconded Dr. Senner's motion. It was finally arranged that two former members of the A. R. U. from each Assembly District should be elected to-morrow, and the names sent to President Pannes.

Sigmund Seligman got up to say that the old German-American Reform Union was dead—dead and buried. This sentiment was received with great applause.

There were loud cries at this point for a speech from Gustav H. Schwab, who sat still. Carl Hauser then, by request of the President, made a short speech, after which Mr. Schwab said that the Germans could get nothing from Tammany Hall because the Republicans would control the next Legislature.

Dr. Anderson's name was then called by the audience until he stood up and explained that he had resigned his office as President of the German-American Reform Union because it was not founded for an alliance with Tammany Hall.

The meeting adjourned at 1:45 o'clock.

Before the meeting Dr. Senner said that he had been asked by the Committee of Fifty to go on the fusion ticket as a candidate for the Registership, but had refused the offer because his present office suited him.

MR. SUTRO REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

Denies What Collector Grosse and Other G. A. R. U. Men Say About Him.

Theodore Sutro gave out the following statement yesterday in reply to criticism by Collector Grosse and other members of the Tammany Hall supporters of the German-American Reform Union:

I regret that Mr. Grosse has found it incumbent upon himself to mention my name as the author of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union last night, making a personal attack upon me. The charge that I negotiated with the fusionists to "sell out" the German-American Reform Union for my nomination as Justice of the Supreme Court or any other nomination is absurd on its face. This is a peculiar answer to my opposition to Tammany Hall. If any such negotiation on my part had taken place—and I was not nominated for anything on the fusion ticket—I should think that the natural inference would be that I would join those members of the German-American Reform Union who have taken a stand against the fusion ticket and have united with Tammany Hall.

It is also absurd because I could not have sold out the German-American Reform Union at all. No man, or clique can sell out a body that that organization, as is shown by the tremendous movement against those members who engineered the combination with Tammany Hall.

One time these people charge me with having desired a nomination for office from Tammany Hall, and then again with having desired the same thing from the fusion people. The upshot of the whole matter is this: This is all a fabrication. No office or expectation of office would or could change my principles, which are in favor of good government, and which are, on that account, in direct opposition to Tammany Hall. On that account alone did I and do I still oppose the combination with that "hall."

The charge that I am trying, or have been trying, to win recruits for the fusion ticket, or any other ticket, by promises of "all sorts," or any sort of public office, or any other place, or have made any promises on behalf of Mayor Strong, or any one whomsoever, is absolutely false. There is not a word of truth in all of this.

I desire to correct the statement that Messrs. Ridder, Grosse, Tamsen, or any member of the German-American Reform Union has demanded my resignation as Commissioner of Taxes. I have not seen any member of the Committee of Twenty-eight, or any member of the so-called County Convention, on Oct. 9 last, and have had no conversation with them on any subject.

As to the action of the so-called Fifth Assembly District Organization last night, I desire to say that any action taken by the persons who were assembled to elect officers in that district was irregular. That district is not at present organized, owing to the recent reapportionment directed to be made by the Board of Aldermen. There is, therefore, no organization of the German-American Reform Union in that district.

At the so-called convention on Wednesday last, at which action in favor of Tammany Hall was taken, the same men who assembled last night to elect officers in the Fifth Assembly District, and who adopted a resolution criticising me, appeared and voted as delegates partly from the Third and partly from the Seventh Assembly District. Mr. Rausch, whom they claim to have elected President last night, appeared at the so-called County Convention as from the Third Assembly District, and Mr. Kullman, whom they undertook to elect as Vice President, appeared and voted at that convention as from the Seventh Assembly District. I desire to add that Mr. Rausch is now in the employ of Collector Grosse, and Mr. Kullman in the employ of Sheriff Tamsen.

This proceeding in the Fifth Assembly District is an illustration of the irregular methods which have, from time to time, been attempted in the German-American Reform Union, and against which I have always taken a stand, and which have been invariably condemned by me in the organization itself.

Mr. Sutro, in conclusion, said: "The fact of the matter is that the movement and current in opposition to the inexcusable action of a portion of the members of the German-American Reform Union to commit that organization to Tammany Hall has grown so strong that I have been rather carried along with it than that it required any agitation on my part or promises of any kind to add to its strength."

WEDDING SILVER.

Intending purchasers of Wedding Presents will find a distinct individuality in all our products, and, although no deviation is ever made in the standard of our workmanship, mechanical improvements and the present market value of silver bullion enable us to make all our prices extremely inviting at this time.

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

URGED TO VOTE FOR GOOD CANALS

Chamber of Commerce Meeting at Port Richmond—Great Benefit to New-York from Its Canals.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Oct. 15.—A well-attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to listen to speeches concerning the canals of New-York State was held this evening. The principal speakers were Alexander R. Smith, Secretary of the Executive Canal Committee; Erastus Wiman, and William E. Cleary of New-York, a practical canal man, who has large interests in connection with both the Erie and Champlain Canals, in both towing and transportation, and who, at one time, "boated" upon the canals himself.

Mr. Smith, who was the first speaker, told what the canals had done for New-York State, taking her, he said, from the position of 14th, and placing her first among the States of the Union in wealth, commerce, and population. He recalled what Gov. Horatio Seymour did forty-three years ago, in convening the Legislature in extraordinary session, and forcing that body to submit to the people a resolution for the appropriation of $10,000,000 to complete the enlargement that was begun in 1836 and completed in 1862, and which was the last improvement made to the canals.

He quoted from State officials of the present time to show the condition of the canals and the pressing necessity for their immediate improvement in order that New-York might retain commerce now slipping from her to other ports.

Mr. Cleary set forth what the canals were, advancing very forcible illustrations of the differences between charges by rail and by canal, showing how the great canal counties of New-York, Kings, Erie, Albany, Westchester, and Monroe, either as terminals or otherwise, contributed a million and a half annually to the education of rural counties. He showed how much the counties touched by the canals of the State paid in taxes, leaving something like 13 per cent. for the counties not touched by the canals to pay.

Mr. Wiman pictured the effect locally of canal improvement. He stated that certain extensive undertakings in the way of utilizing the water front of Staten Island were about to be begun that would result in attracting to the island an immense commerce, both by rail and canal. Extensive wharves, warehouses, elevators, basins, and switches were in contemplation, and would be hastened, if the people voted for canal improvement. He predicted an enormous increase in the total port business, and that the State would enormously benefit from it.

Of course, Staten Islanders were deeply interested in all that was said, and, as every speaker asked that every voter be sure to vote for the Canal Improvement bill, Staten Island may give the same strong vote this year if it did in 1882, when only fifty-five votes were cast against the abolition of tolls—the smallest number of votes then cast against that proposition in any county in New-York State.

MR. QUIGG TO REPUBLICANS

Makes an Address in Which He Extols Mayor Strong's Administration.

Congressman Lemuel Ell Quigg delivered an address to the Lenox Republican Club, at the clubhouse, 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, last evening. George H. Sutton, Vice President of the club, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of the members of the club and their friends. Mr. Quigg said:

"We are on the eve of one of the most interesting and important elections in the history of our city and State. When the evil spirit of Democracy was driven out at the last election, we thought we were done with it, but the serpent was scotched, not killed, and we are again confronted with the demon of license and corruption.

"It is the same issue over again, but, if we keep as clear of the evils of Tammany domination before the public, there is no fear of the result. The old domination of Tammany Hall was through a debased and wicked combination of bosses, who ruled as they pleased, in defiance of law and justice. The boss went to Europe to play the races, and his henchmen went to State prison, and then the government was placed in the hands of honest men. Then the statutes were enforced. Mayor Strong and his Commissioners did not make the laws, but they executed them as honest men should. If we do not like the law, we may change it.

"I am not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but 75,000 votes is all I give to Tammany Hall at the coming election, for the people will have it out with corruption, and will drive it out with a will. Mr. Strong's administration is honest, it has met with the strong commendation of the people, and it will be upheld."

Short addresses were also delivered by John Ford, Republican candidate for Senator in the Nineteenth District, and Harvey T. Andrews, Republican candidate for member of the Assembly in the Thirty-first District.

BERGEN'S DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

A Strong County Ticket Placed in Nomination at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Democratic Convention for Bergen County was held at Hackensack to-day. Peter W. Stagg of Hackensack was made Chairman, and Herman Bechtel of Dundee Lake, Secretary. The convention indorsed the deliverances of the Democratic National Convention of 1892, and the Democratic State Convention of 1895. The following candidates were nominated: State Senator, Cornelius Doremus of Ridgewood; Assemblymen, Anderson Price of Rutherford, Andrew H. Haring of Tappan; County Clerk, Walter Christie, Bergenfields; Sheriff, Jacob L. Vanbuskirk of Hackensack; Coroners, George M. Ockesford of Ridgewood, James M. McNally of Fort Lee.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Republicans of Warren County to-day nominated Oscar McMurtrie of Belvidere for County Clerk, Samuel Davis of Phillipsburg, and George W. Smith of Hackettstown for Assemblymen.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated the following for the Assembly: Ephraim Cutter, lawyer, of Woodbridge; August Streitwolf of New-Brunswick, and Charles Muirhead of South Amboy.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Hunterdon Republicans met here to-day in convention and nominated Charles N. Reading of Frenchtown Borough and John Haines of High Bridge Township for members of Assembly.

Croker Takes His Son from Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 15.—Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, has taken his son, Richard S. Croker, from the freshman class of Amherst College. He gives as his reason that the newspapers gave the young man too much notoriety.

Looking Backward

to the good old days one wonders how the colonial housewife succeeded at all without

GOLD DUST
Washing Powder

This famous preparation is one of the greatest boons science has ever given woman. It has been the means of giving her the leisure she rightfully deserves. There are thousands of thoughtful, thrifty housewives to-day who would hardly know how to begin without the aid of GOLD DUST. Get a package and *look backward* to the days of hard work. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

SUCCESS ALMOST ASSURED

Continued from Page 1.

would do all that they could to conform to whatever decision the sub-committee should reach.

Chairman Hinkley, in selecting the Sub-Committee on Pacification, took names from the Campaign Committee as well as the State Committee. He announced the sub-committee late last night, as follows: Perry Belmont, Cord Meyer, A. C. Fields, Charles M. Preston, W. C. Ely, O. U. Kellogg, John F. Gaynor, Grenville Kane, John R. Abney, and Chairman Hinkley, and Clerk De Freest ex officio. This committee will probably meet to-day.

The vacancies in the State Committee caused by the resignation of Augustus F. Scheu and the declination of Judge C. W. Hinson of Erie, and the two vacancies in Monroe County, were not acted upon last night.

This will be another busy day at headquarters. The Chairmen of the various Democratic County Committees will meet at noon at the headquarters to make their reports and to receive instructions.

United States Senator Edward Murphy will probably come to this city this week.

Special efforts are being made to get the full Democratic vote registered in the State. The county Chairmen will be especially instructed in this matter to-day.

OPINIONS ON THE OUTLOOK.

Candidates and Committeemen Feel that Victory Is Assured.

Interesting and valuable opinions on the political outlook were given by several of the candidates and State Committeemen who were at headquarters yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

W. Caryl Ely of Niagara, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said:

"After carefully looking over the field in my Senate district, the Forty-fifth, I am of the opinion that the prospects are excellent for Democrats this year, and very much better than usual. Every Democrat is giving hearty support to the State ticket. I believe that there is an excellent chance of the Democrats carrying Niagara for the county ticket, and a very good chance also of carrying the county for the State ticket.

"There are no factional lines within the Democratic Party this year; no talk about Cleveland or Hill factions. All Democrats are working together for the State ticket. In Orleans County there is great dissatisfaction among the Republicans. They are dissatisfied with their machine management and with the candidates that the machine has placed in nomination in the county. I look for a very large number of Republican stay-at-homes this year in Orleans. If they carry the county by from 300 to 500 votes under existing circumstances I would say that they were doing very well. Usually, they should carry it by 1,000 plurality.

"There is also much dissatisfaction among the Republicans in Genesee County. They had expected that Judge Childs would get the votes from Niagara in the Judicial Convention for Justice of the Supreme Court in return for Genesee's support of ex-Senator Ellsworth in the Senatorial Convention. It is charged that this was the bargain. Mr. Ellsworth was nominated for the Senate, but Judge Norton was turned down. Mr. Ellsworth, the Republican Senatorial candidate, is looked upon by the Republicans who object to the domination of the Republican machine, which has dominated the politics of Niagara for the last twenty-five years, as the embodiment of that machine, and they are saying that the only way to destroy that machine is to defeat it at the polls.

"The Democrats have nominated Judge David Miller of Lockhart for the Senate, and he is making a magnificent canvass. He is a sterling Democrat, and a very able lawyer. He will make the pluckiest kind of a battle, and there is a good chance of his carrying the district.

"The high State tax rate and the record of the last Republican Legislature, with its creation of roving Commissioners, are working in our favor throughout the country."

Norton Chase of Albany, candidate for Attorney General, said:

"I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet. I cannot foretell with certainty whether the Democracy will elect its State ticket this year or not, but I know that it ought to do so. The State is naturally and strongly Democratic, as your newspaper almanacs plainly show. For nine years in succession, previous to last year, the Democrats elected their State ticket, simply because there are more Democrats than Republicans in the State. As to the Legislature, under ordinary circumstances, appointments largely determine that. Under the law, as it stands, every county, with a single exception, must have one Assemblyman, no matter how small it may be, and the rest of the Assemblymen must be divided according to the population, except that, no matter how populous New-York and Kings may become, they are forbidden by our extraordinary Constitution from having more than one-half the total representation. In other words, representation in the popular house of the Legislature is not permitted to be equal or proportional to population. I believe that, notwithstanding this fact, the people of the State are so aroused by the iniquitous acts of the last Legislature, its public scandals, culminating in the indictment and arrest of one of its members for bribery, and the almost unparalleled increase in the tax rate, that it is very likely a majority of Democrats will be returned to the incoming Legislature.

"We ought to elect the State ticket this year, not only because there are more Democrats than Republicans in the State, but also because we are right in the issues. We stand for local self-government, which is the cardinal doctrine of the Democratic Party and the keynote of our American system. Our adversaries openly claimed at the State Convention that they wouldn't 'give to the people local option,' because 'it is inconsistent with good government.' That is practically their State platform, while in the County of New-York they have proclaimed themselves for local option. In other words, the Republicans in New-York County entirely repudiate the action of their State Convention on the excise question, and I don't believe they can successfully appeal to the intelligent voters in the rural districts or reconcile the inconsistencies of their position. This course is another example of the system of Republican legislation. Last year the Legislature made it a crime for a barber to shave his customer on Sunday in Albany and in all the rest of the rural part of the State except Saratoga, and made it a matter of absolute right for a barber to ply his vocation in New-York City on the Sabbath. Republican legislation has been and will continue to be a system of discrimination in favor of individuals or classes, while the Democracy makes laws for the entire people. We stand for home rule, for the widest liberty of the citizen compatible with the public good, and for everything that Americans value. Upon such issues there ought not to be any doubt as to the result, for upon these issues New-York is Democratic.

"In addition to the public scandals created in the last Legislature, through favoritism, bribery, and the like, the Republicans committed even a more audacious crime upon the citizens of this State. Their gross extravagance, the creation of sinecure positions for the reward of ward politicians and party heelers, the creation of additional commissions when the people of the State are crying out for the abolishment of many of the present bureaus, and their absolute carelessness in the expenditure of the public moneys generally, increased the tax rate from 2.18 to 3.24. This means that the people of Albany County have had an additional burden of $100,000 placed upon them, and every other county in proportion to its assessed valuation has had a corresponding increase in the tax placed upon its citizens. The year 1895, following upon the great financial panic of 1894, was no time for extravagance in the Legislature. The people were not prepared and were not able to stand this increased burden, and I don't believe that the people of my county or the people of any other county in this State will indorse a party which has so grossly betrayed their interests."

Russell R. Stewart of Onondaga, the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, said: "I am sincerely of the belief that the Democratic State ticket will be elected this year. Of course, I do not know what they are going to do down here in the city, but I am of the opinion that the Democrats of New-York County and Kings will roll up one of their old-fashioned big majorities. I have been through several counties recently, and I find that Democrats everywhere are taking a deep interest in the campaign. The high tax rate is working perceptibly in our favor. It is an issue that goes right to the pockets of the people, and it tells. The Democrats kept the tax rate down. The Republicans once in control of the State Government hoisted it up. The farmer has his tax receipts from year to year, and he knows what it means.

"We are hard at work out our way. You can't find a Democrat in our part of the State but what sincerely believes we will win this year with our star ticket. I also find that a great number of Republicans also intend to vote the Democratic ticket, having become disgusted with the actions of the last Legislature and Aldridge's dispensation of the canal patronage along the canal, especially at Syracuse, where it has caused a big-sized row inside his party. We young men of our section are taking particular interest in the campaign, and we want all the young blood we can get."

John B. Judson of Fulton, candidate for Controller, said: "The outlook for Democratic success this year is very satisfactory. From all parts of the State we comes information that all Democrats are working in harmony for the State ticket. There is no factional feeling against it. This is a most important consideration when considering the chances. New-York is naturally a Democratic State, and I feel very confident that it will go back into the Democratic column this year. In the rural districts the high tax rate put upon the people by the Republican Legislature is an active, potent issue in our favor, and it is an issue that the Republicans cannot keep down, try as they will."

Ex-Controller Frank Campbell of Bath said: "I think the conditions, politically, through the country districts of the State are very encouraging to Democrats. Last year and the year before a good many Democrats were dissatisfied with the management of affairs within the party, and were rather inclined not to vote the ticket, but this year the Democrats are satisfied with their ticket, and claim that the convention at Syracuse was run by the delegates and the ticket placed in nomination was not nominated by boss rule. Now it is simply a question of getting them to the polls. Things are unusually quiet. Our Republican friends are not, apparently, doing anything, and very little interest is being taken in the election, and for that reason, with others, I believe that the vote in the country this year will be very light, which certainly is in favor of the Democratic Party. There is also an impression among the rank and file of the party that our chances of success are good, and that always adds a good deal in getting out the vote. I understand that in the Chemung Senatorial District Dr. Barnes's chances are good. The general opinion is that the Republican majority of Steuben will be reduced a thousand over last year. If the votes of New-York and Brooklyn will do as well for the party as I believe the country districts will I think the result will be such as will be gratifying to us all."

Charles P. McClelland, who is the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Westchester district against J. Irving Burns, spoke confidently of his election to the Senate. Among other things, he said that the Senate district as now constituted he carried once before for the Senate by 1,400 majority. "You can say that I think I will be elected. Westchester is in good shape, and we are going to poll the full party vote for the State ticket. We are very enthusiastic in all the towns of the county, and you can rest assured that the star ticket will win this year."

H. L. Brewster of Cayuga said that Judge John D. Teller, nominated for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to succeed Judge Finch, was sure to carry Cayuga County. He carried this county several years ago for Surrogate. Teller's popularity was thoroughly shown in that election, and his friends are now making an active canvass for him. Judge S. Edwin Day is the nominee for Senator in the Cayuga district, and Mr. Brewster stated that Day was sure to carry the district.

C. L. Becker of Seneca County spoke glowingly of the prospects for his county. "We are all united for the star ticket and victory," he said to Chairman Hinkley, "and we shall roll up a big majority in our county."

Charles Barnum of Sullivan County said: "The prospects in Sullivan County are good. The Democrats are thoroughly united. They have placed in nomination an excellent county ticket, one of the best in years, and every member of the party in the county will support it with earnestness and sincerity. In the Senatorial district, comprising the Counties of Chenango, Delaware, and Sullivan, the Democratic nominee, Henry Davie, is gaining ground every day. There are some Republicans in Sullivan who acknowledge fears that the county will give a majority for Davie. The State ticket is an excellent one, and meets with general approval among party men."

State Committeeman John Flanagan of Ontario said: "This ticket is all right. It is going to be elected. Republicans as well as Democrats are saying that up in our section. The tax rate will cut a big issue. Judge Metcalfe is making a magnificent canvass for the Senate against John Raines. I believe that we will beat Raines in Ontario County by several hundred votes. We are making good headway, too, in Wayne County, which, with Ontario, makes up our Senate district. Hundreds of Republicans do not want Senator Raines.

"Judge Metcalfe is a man of splendid reputation and great ability. I should not be surprised if Dr. Parkhurst would speak against Raines, as he has written to friends in Wayne County that 'there never will be any reform in New-York City while Raines and Lexow are Senators.' Judge Metcalfe's candidacy will help the State ticket."

Mayor Malloy of Troy said: "The Democratic Party is in excellent shape in Rensselaer. Mr. Stryker is a very popular candidate for the Senate, and I am very confident that he will be elected. There will be a very good plurality for the Democratic State ticket in Troy."

Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer said: "The Democrats are all working together in our county. We will get out the full vote of the party."

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

—The political patronage which can be secured by the appointment of school census enumerators, provided for under the law of last Winter, is being made the most of by the Republicans. The enumerators must be approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, notwithstanding the fact that the expense of them is borne by the local authorities. In this city and Brooklyn the police will take the census; in the other cities and towns of the State special enumerators are being appointed. There will be about 600 of these, each of whom will receive $8 a day, and will be employed for about three weeks. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at Albany, is a Republican, and, consequently, every enumerator has to pass political scrutiny before appointment.

—Secretary of State Palmer has notified the County Clerks throughout the State of the officers to be voted for in each county. There is to be but one Congressman elected. This is in the Tenth District, in place of Andrew J. Campbell, deceased. In each of the eight Judicial districts extra Supreme Court Justices are to be chosen, and in Kings County an additional County Judge, as provided for by the revised Constitution, is to be chosen. In New-York County a Justice of the City Court, in place of Henry C. Botty, appointed to fill a vacancy, is to be elected. Essex County will elect but one county officer this Fall—a Coroner, in place of Elma J. Dunn. This is the only one of the sixty counties which has but one officer outside of the State and district officers to chose.

—The Senatorial fight in the Third District, Brooklyn, is interesting. Francis J. Gallagher, the regular Democratic nominee, makes his tours around the district on foot; Daniel Bradley, the reform candidate, uses a truck, and Franklin Woodruff, the Republican nominee, uses a carriage.

—Robert H. Roy is just moving things at the headquarters of the reform party, in Brooklyn. The transparency which is over the windows of the headquarters is said to be one of the finest ever made. It has an excellent portrait of Edward M. Shepard, the reform Mayoralty candidate.

—Neither the pictures of Alfred C. Chapin nor David A. Boody, ex-Mayors, grace the walls of the Common Council chamber. The last portrait hung in this chamber was that of Daniel D. Whitney.

—The majority of the Republican nominees in Brooklyn make Senator Reynolds's headquarters, on Joralemon Street, a trysting place. The Senator is a jolly fellow, with plenty of money.

—Clarence A. Barrow, the Deputy Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn, is in hope that Mayor Schieren will appoint him Fire Commissioner to fill the unexpired term of Frederick

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (324 St.)
All American Lines.....Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.20	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbuch's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Apartments To Let	15	Instruction	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Legal Notices	14
Autumn Resorts	7	Legal Sales	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Marriages	5
Bicycles	6	Meetings & Elections	13
Boarders Wanted	7	Proposals	7
City Hall to Let	15	Public Notices	7
City Houses To Let	15	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Items	1	Referees' Notices	15
City Real Estate For Sale	7	Rooms Wanted	7
Dancing	6	Situations Wanted	10
Deaths	5	Special Business Notices	5
Dividends	1	Surrogate Notices	14
Financial	13	Teachers	7
Furs Repaired	6	The Turf	6
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	16
Help Wanted	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.

AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.

BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones. Matinée, 2:00.

BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:15—His Excellency.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-57th St—8:00—Bloomfield-Zeisler.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Hansel and Gretel. Matinée, 2:15.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M. Wax Works. Grand Concerts.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Christopher, Jr. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—David Garrick and Lend Me Five Shillings.

FORT GEORGE CASINO, 194th St-Amsterdam Av—Concert Afternoon and Evening.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Mayourneen. Matinée.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings.

GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—Mistress Betty.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Black Crook. Matinée.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Social Highwayman.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Judd'n Head Wilson. Matinée, 2:00.

HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.

IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:15—Ferreol.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.

PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Av—Noon to 12:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.

STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The Capitol.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

Germans Repudiate the G. A. R. U.
Seeking the City Court Judgeship.
Democratic Committee Meeting.
Warner Miller to Republicans.
The President in Washington.
The Spanish Minister at Panama.
Neutrality on the Ecuador Line.
No Revolution in Venezuela.

Page 3

J. A. Cantor to Run for Senator.

Page 5

Ku-Cheng Crimes Avenged.
Larchmont Wants No Hotels.
Kosciusko's Heart at Zurich.
Abyssinia's Ras Defeated.
Lorraine Acclaims Wilhelm.
The City Vigilance Campaign.
Odd Fellows' Building Dedicated.
Praise for Mr. Carlisle's Speech.

Page 6

Henry of Navarre Wins at Morris Park.
Lawyer C. J. Peshall Arrested.

Page 7

Political Study for Women.
The Poisoning of Odendahl.
Mrs. Rorer's Food Show Lecture.

Page 8

No Revision by This Conference.
The Currency of the Future.

Page 9

The Brooklyn Campaign.
Doctors in Convention.
Military Wheelmen's Convention.
Firebug Schoenholz Convicted.
Would Revoke the Union R. R. Charter.
Dr. P. F. O'Hanlon Arrested.

Page 10

American Board Meeting.

Page 11

In the Commercial World.
Business Troubles.

Page 12

The Financial Markets.

Page 13

No Yale-Harvard Football Game.
Work of the Purity Alliance.
No Race Across the Ocean.
Theatrical Gossip.

Page 14

Suit Over the Ringler Estate.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 15

News of the Railroads.
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 16

New Publications Reviewed.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M	42	36	45
6 A. M	41	45	46
9 A. M	42	47	48
12 M	46	55	55
3 P. M	50	49	52
6 P. M	49	48	49
9 P. M	48	46	46
12 P. M	45	56	45

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....48.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....49.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....45.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....56.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer in the Evening.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

AN INTERESTING CONTEST.

The spectacle of Tammany on the one hand and the fusionists, led by Mr. LAUTERBACH, on the other, tugging at the coat tails of the beer lovers and the pocketbooks of the beer brewers, must be very edifying for the "agricultural" voter in the interior of the State. It is the contention of Mr. LAUTERBACH that the only hope for a modification of the law prohibiting the sale of beer on Sunday is in the election of a Republican Legislature. Even if a Democratic Legislature were chosen, it is to be expected, according to the Republican reasoning, that Gov. MORTON would veto any measure passed for the relief of Sabbath thirst. If, however, enough Republicans of the Lauterbach brand can be chosen, then they, with perhaps some help from the Democrats, can get a liberal Sunday law. And this argument seems to have had some effect on the brewers, who are reported to have buttoned their pockets and shut their checkbooks with a bang when the Tammany solicitor asked them for subscriptions.

But while this may be pleasing to Mr. LAUTERBACH, what do the "country-men" think about it? What becomes of the Warner Miller amendment to the Republican platform demanding the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of morality and labor? How do they like to have one of their own leaders publicly advocating the repeal of the Sunday laws and asking for German votes for Republican candidates for the Legislature as the surest way to get such repeal? Perhaps it will be plain to sensible Republicans and Democrats alike before this canvass is ended that the only intelligent and honest way to deal with this question is through the principle of home rule to which the Democratic Party is pledged. That is the only way to avoid the revolting hypocrisy of Sunday laws open to violation by the side door, while their advocates are bidding for votes with promises of repeal that they know will not be and cannot be kept.

PRACTICES THAT ARE "CORRUPT."

The "title" of the Penal Code relating to "Crimes Against the Elective Franchise," as it was revised in 1892 and has since been amended, contains provisions against the corrupt use of money or "other valuable consideration" or of official power and influence to affect the results of an election that are very stringent, and it is to be noted that one offender is made a competent witness against other offenders and assured of immunity when he gives testimony. It is a misdemeanor to "furnish entertainment" to electors before or during an election or to contribute to the payment for such entertainment "with the intent to promote the election of a person to an elective office." The only lawful purposes for which any money can be contributed is the "printing and circulating of hand bills, books, and other papers previous to an election," conveying electors to the polls, and "music or rent of halls." It behooves any contributor who would be safe from prosecution to know what his money is to be used for.

The provisions against giving, offering, or promising, and against accepting or agreeing to accept bribes in the form of "money or other valuable consideration," or "office, place, employment," gift, or loan, are so detailed as to cover every form of inducement to political action, and the offense is the same whether the purpose is to induce any one to vote or to refrain from voting or to vote for or against any particular candidate or candidates or to register or refrain from registering as a voter. The briber in such cases is guilty of an "infamous crime punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year," and if he is a candidate for office and secures his election he forfeits the office and is incapable of holding any office for five years after conviction for the offense. The receiver of the bribe is liable to the same penalty of imprisonment and to disfranchisement for five years. If bribery continues at elections, it is not for lack of stringent provisions and severe penalties against it in the law, and these need only to be systematically enforced to put an end to it.

Intimidation or coercion of voters by any corporation or employer to induce them to register or vote or to refrain from doing so or to vote for or against any particular candidate or candidates is made a misdemeanor, and among the offenses particularly designated under this head is the use of "pay envelopes" bearing "any political motto, device, or argument, containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions" of employés, and the posting of placards or handbills in the place of employment, within ninety days of an election, with similar intent.

The subject of "political assessments" is fully covered by the Penal Code, and any officer of the State or of a political division thereof is guilty of a misdemeanor if he induces another to pay such an assessment to himself or if he pays such an assessment to another, or allows any collecting of such assessments in a building or room of which he has official charge. Any person who enters a public office or building or sends letters to it demanding or collecting political assessments is also guilty of a misdemeanor, and the whole business of levying contributions for political purposes upon public officers or employés is under a strict ban. The same applies to the use of official authority or influence, appointment, promotion, or removal, or promise or threat thereof for the benefit of any "candidate, officer, or party," &c.

An interesting addition was made to the list of corrupt practices which constitute misdemeanors by the last Legislature, and it ought to protect candidates for office from an annoyance that had become well-nigh intolerable. It is made a crime not only to solicit candidates for office for "money or other property," but to seek to induce any such candidate "to purchase any ticket, card, or other evidence of admission to a ball, picnic, fair, or entertainment of any kind." There is plenty of law for punishing practices which corruptly or illegitimately influence the conduct of voters at an election, and there can be no more useful function for an association of honest citizens than seeing that it is put in effect wherever offenses are committed.

WARNER MILLER ON HIS PLANK.

Lark pie will grace the tables of the humblest citizens this Fall if WARNER MILLER and the Good Government Clubs have their way, for the heavens will surely fall should justice be done in the full measure demanded by their prayers. The Good Government Clubs ask support for candidates sprung from no dicker or deal; and Mr. WARNER MILLER actually stands immovable, as if he weighed two tons, upon the plank he by main strength shoved into the Saratoga platform.

This is the sturdy consistency of the rhinoceros, who, when he has once determined in what direction he will run, ponderously pursues his straight course, indifferent to the armed hunters or the affrighted Kafirs who may get in his way. If Mr. MILLER's speech last night was a political indiscretion it was an honest one. It compels admiration, like the rush of the rhinoceros. LAUTERBACH and PLATT did not hear it. They will shiver as they read it. But they are cowards and cheats. They have run away from the colors hoisted over their heads at Saratoga. WARNER MILLER stands by them.

The courage he displays may be of no marked advantage to his party, but it is a more admirable quality than the quite too fine astuteness of LAUTERBACH and PLATT, who are trying to run their ticket on a Sunday prohibition basis in the country and on a platform of local option in the cities.

WARNER MILLER's courage is as rare as it is astonishing. Their shiftiness is as common as it is contemptible. But at Albany, should they elect a Republican Legislature, WARNER MILLER, not PLATT and LAUTERBACH, will prevail.

THE GREENBACKS.

The comment on the very significant speech of Mr. Secretary CARLISLE in Boston on Saturday last is favorable even from his political opponents. It is generally recognized as a clear and very strong statement of sound doctrine, and a renewal, with increased emphasis, of the pledges of the Administration to maintain all forms of Government currency at par in gold. The portion of Mr. CARLISLE'S speech which has naturally made the most pronounced impression is his unqualified condemnation of the legal-tender notes, both the greenbacks and the Sherman notes, and his demonstration that the withdrawal of these is absolutely indispensable if we are to have a currency of stable value. He points out, what is obviously true, that a large volume of paper redeemable on demand and reissued under an imperative provision of law puts the Government in a radically false position, whether the redemption be in silver or in gold. But this, though true, is unimportant, and we do not regard it as a fortunate argument, because it is somewhat exposed to misunderstanding and because the advocates of the payment of demand notes in silver will rather be attracted than repelled by the idea that their policy makes repudiation probable. Repudiation does not dismay them. The nearer they get to it the better they are pleased. If all Government paper were repudiated, it would be very cheap, and "cheap" money is their ideal.

The one reason why legal-tender notes, when redeemed, should be canceled—why, as Mr. CARLISLE says, "when the debt is paid it should be extinguished"—is that the reissue of the notes makes continuous and certain redemption intolerably difficult. Yet continuous redemption is imposed by law, and Mr. CARLISLE'S description of the policy required of the Government is admirable. The obvious conclusion, Mr. CARLISLE thinks, is "that the notes ought not to be left outstanding, but should be retired and canceled as speedily as a sound and safe currency can be provided to take their places." Our own view, as has been stated from time to time, is that it is neither necessary nor wise to defer dealing with the legal-tender notes until another form of currency can be provided. Our currency is to-day largely in excess of the actual needs of the country, as is shown by the movement of a considerable quantity of it out of the country on very slight provocation. It is, of course, the best part that leaves us. No other would find an outlet. Now, if practical and continuous means were provided for reducing the volume of legal-tender paper, such as making it exchangeable at par for a low-rate bond, the excessive paper would gradually be funded. Nor would undue contraction follow, because, when there was use for the paper in actual exchanges, it would not be funded.

We make this suggestion because we are convinced that if we are not to get rid of the legal-tender notes, or any part of them, until an agreement shall be reached as to the substitute for them, we shall have to endure them still a long time. There is no agreement now on that subject, and one can be reached only by long and minute discussion. Ultimately, we have no doubt, a sound and safe form of bank-note currency, at all times redeemable in gold, will be adopted, because it is the best possible currency for a rapidly advancing commercial Nation like the United States. But it will take a long time yet to secure that, and in the meantime the most immediate source of danger should be removed.

GREATER BRITONS.

It is not to be wondered at that the two recent challenges for the America's Cup do not find unmitigated favor in British eyes. When Lord DUNRAVEN retired from the contest, ostensibly because he could not secure fair play in American waters, and really, as everybody thought who saw the races, because he did not see his way to winning with the slower boat, it was plain that no Briton who sympathized with him would promote any more races for the trophy he had failed to win. But two Britons have already challenged with a promptitude which the sympathizers with Lord DUNRAVEN consider indecent. It is as much as to say that they think they can get fair play in America. Thus do they give away what may be called the national case.

Moreover, there is an undertone of resentment in the insular comments because the new challengers are "colonials." There is a lot of gush about "imperial federation" and "Greater Britain" whenever the colonies have anything that the mother country wants, such as reinforcements in time of war. But there is, nevertheless, a rooted objection to the taking by the colonies of anything that the mother country wants. One of the challengers is a Canadian and the other has acquired his fortune and his notions of sport in Australia. Even though they challenge in the names of British yacht clubs and with British-built boats, the notion that a representative of Greater Britain may succeed where representatives of Great Britain have for a quarter of a century been failing does not commend itself to the London press.

The notion that a new challenge is somehow a derogation of Lord DUNRAVEN'S claims is rather ludicrous. He announced that he would not play before anybody else challenged, and lest he should be tempted by a proposition to race at once in unfrequented waters he dismantled his boat. Because he is disgruntled, shall there be no more cup races and "lobster salad"? He cannot desire to play the part of an everlasting dog in the international manger. It may be true that the action of the Greater Britons "implies a criticism of Lord DUNRAVEN," but, if so, that is because any sensible action or speech upon the subject of cup races implies such criticism.

THE CONDITION OF CUBA.

In forming our judgments of the rightfulness of the Cuban rebellion, and in estimating its chances of success, it ought not to be forgotten that the troubles of the island are economical as well as political. Economically, Cuba suffers in common with all the other regions where cane sugar has been grown—the smaller West India islands and Demerara. All that can be said in blame of the Spanish Government in connection with this is that misgovernment, and especially the stupid and greedy and cruel misrule of her dependencies which is the custom of Spain, has aggravated the mischiefs of an industrial situation which misgovernment had no part in creating. If the troubles of Cuba were merely political they would be chronic, for the Spanish rule has not substantially altered, for better or worse, within the memory of man. So far as these troubles are political they are chronic, and there is always a rebellious party. It is only, however, when distress from other causes comes to swell this permanent party that the island breaks out in open revolt such as at present is active over a large part of it. Even in this country we know that hard times are charged against the party in power, and good times credited to them. If Cuba had no grievance but misgovernment, the insurrection would not be so extensive or so formidable.

An intelligent and apparently impartial Cuban correspondent of The London Times sends to that journal an account of a recent journey from Havana to Matanzas, and of a sojourn in the latter city, which shows how much hard times have to do with the insurrection. As the port from which one-third of the total sugar crop is exported, the condition of things in Matanzas is much more significant than that in Havana, where the sugar trade is only one of several interests, and where the official class of Spaniards manufactures a factitious public opinion. It appears that in Matanzas, a town of 27,000 people, there are 10,000 or 12,000 men out of work. Of course, it is the fact that sugar cannot be grown and sold at a profit that has thrown them out of work, and of course they constitute very apt material for revolutionists. It is from such men that the forces of the insurgents are largely recruited. It is not only the chance of fighting Spain that tempts them, but also and much more it is the prospect of subsistence. It is not to be supposed that bands of armed men numerous enough to overcome all unorganized resistance will consent to starve as long as there is food to be had. There is probably so much of foundation for the Spanish claim that the insurgents are "brigands." But it does not appear to be at all true that the people at whose expense the "brigands" subsist are inclined to invoke the Spanish troops against them. Indeed, one of the most striking proofs that the mass of the agricultural population is opposed to Spanish rule is the willingness with which it submits to these irregular requisitions.

But it is a serious question how long the planters can continue to subsist the insurgents, or even themselves. Cuba has always imported a great, if not the greater, part of its food supply, paying for it with Cuban products, and it is in the way to be reduced to the condition of not having the wherewithal to pay. The sugar planters of Cuba, like the planters of the South, rely upon their commercial agents for supplies and for cash. It is from advances on the expected crops that the labor with which to cultivate them is paid for. Now that the price of sugar has fallen, the agents refuse advances, and the laborers cannot be paid or even fed. We can readily accept the description of the result of this condition upon Matanzas: "Commerce is stagnant, credit is stopped, real estate has fallen in value, and merchants complain of the difficulty of making a living."

It is quite plain that Spanish rule is not the chief cause of this distressing state of things, and that Cuban independence could not of itself put an end to it. But it certainly would do much in that way indirectly by releasing whatever enterprise there may be in Cuba, and enabling the planters to diversify their industries and substitute new products for the staple that has failed them. Among the objects of Spanish blackmail the spirit of enterprise has always been one of the most important.

The "silent campaign" plan does not meet with acceptation in Saratoga County. "Saratoga should soon have a Republican rally," says The Saratogian, for "there is an enthusiasm that means results in a demonstration of party ardor." The anxiety for inspiring talk is keen. "Rally around the eagle," it says, "and explain to the voter that good Republican times are coming again, when the Nation is reclaimed in 1897." By all means, if the talk is to be no better than this, give Saratoga "a rally." But do not forget that this is 1895, and that the Presidential election will take place in 1896, not 1897.

A tone of joyousness characterizes the country press of the State—that is, the Democratic press. State platform, State and local candidates, and even the outlook in New-York City, appear to give the Democratic editor a disposition to be pleased with almost everything except the 50 per cent. Republican increase in the State tax over the tax of last year.

Our sincerest sympathy and most enthusiastic approval are hereby extended to those wise and patriotic residents of Speonk who have united in a desperate effort to retain—or get back; they seem to be in doubt which it is—the ancient and honorable name of their charming village. There is everything to be said in favor of Speonk and nothing in favor of Remsenburg, the appellation which either has replaced it or is about to do so. In the first place, the name Speonk is beautiful, which fact in itself ought to be decisive in settling the controversy. So well balanced is the word, with its rugged extremities and melodious centre, uniting in a grandly consistent whole, useful alike as a fierce cry of battle or a murmur of passionate but duly licensed affection, that the very idea of selling out to Dr. REMSEN for a wretched $10,000, is enough to excite indignant horror in any mind not entirely destitute of those finer sentiments which distinguish men from performing elephants and machine politicians. In the second place, Speonk is eminently distinctive. In all the world it has no duplicate. Thirdly, there is inspiration in the sound. It is hardly possible that under any other name would the village have attained the present high position it has in the Gazetteer, where one can—and, indeed, often does—read that "Speonk is s. by w. of Riverhead, and has 1 or 2 churches and a Summer boarding house; pop., 174." That, certainly, is a record to be proud of. Remsenburg, now, might be in any inexact direction from Riverhead, its pop. would change, becoming either crudely loud or ludicrously faint, and somebody might even go so far as to ascertain the exact number of churches. And what a calamity will it be for one who has for years and years described himself as a "Speonker" to find an infinitely less picturesque term forced upon him! Old names are best, both in principle and in practice. We doubt if a thoroughly good motive ever prompted a man or a town to seek a new one, and we are quite sure that every inhabitant of Speonk who signed that petition upon which the Post Office authorities acted ought to be ashamed of himself.

There is something mildly ludicrous in the horror and indignation displayed by the State Democracy's Executive Committee at the nomination and indorsement of one of its own members as a candidate for the Assembly. The suspended KUNZENMAN, if he ever gets down from the hook he now ornaments, will have no small excuse to ask why, if he was good enough to take part in the councils of his faction, his long and well-known record of disreputability should have debarred him from other and not higher honors which his ex-associates had to confer. The question will be a difficult one to answer.

A HUNTER AND HIS GUIDE DROWNED

John Taylor Loses His Life by the Capsizing of a Canoe.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—A sad accident, which resulted in the drowning of Kenneth M. Taylor, son of the late John Taylor of the firm of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, and a guide named Michael Collins, occurred at Moosehead Lake, near Kineo, Me., yesterday afternoon. The full particulars have not as yet reached the friends or relatives of Mr. Taylor, and the information received is as yet very meagre.

As near as can be learned, both Taylor and the guide were drowned by the overturning of the canoe in which they were paddling while out on a shooting trip for game. Neither of the bodies had been found up to noon to-day.

Mr. Taylor was a salesman for the firm of Bradford, Thomas & Co., and resided in Brookline, with his mother, who is said to be in a very precarious condition. The unfortunate young man was twenty-seven years old, unusually bright and talented, and a Harvard ('90) graduate. He was a member of the Puritan Club, and stood very high in the social, as well as the business, world.

MME. MODJESKA'S NEW PLAY

She Acts Charmingly as Mistress Betty Singleton, the Actress Who Married a Duke.

In the new play by Clyde Fitch, called "Mistress Betty; or, the Career of Betty Singleton," produced by Mme. Modjeska at the Garrick Theatre last night, the scene of the first act is the greenroom of one of the Theatres Royal in London one night in the middle of the eighteenth century. A performance is supposed to be in progress on the stage. The play is Shakespeare's "Much Ado." Betty Singleton, an actress of great renown, is saying farewell to the public in the rôle of Beatrice. On the eve of her thirty-fifth birthday this fascinating woman has been married to the young Duke of Malmsbury, whom she loves passionately. He has no such feeling for her. He married her to possess one who had countless admirers. He is a roysterer and a sot.

From time to time the greenroom is filled with gossiping actors. The perfumed and powdered aristocracy is also represented there. The famous actress appears and disappears, and she is in very high spirits, just a bit hysterical. We hear the vigorous plaudits of her supposed audience. Finally the play ends; there is a sound of cheering. Betty appears with her arms full of flowers. She is forced to return to the footlights again and make a speech of farewell. By the employment of a familiar stage device the audience of 1895 in the Garrick Theatre is transformed for a few minutes into the audience which crowded the Theatre Royal when Mistress Betty Singleton said "Good-bye."

She appears before us and speaks her pretty piece, with smiles and tears. Then we see the Green Room again. Bearing another burden of flowers, Betty enters, to receive the plaudits of her comrades and to declare her great love for her new lord and master, who is in that happy moment as drunk as a tinker.

This act of Mr. Fitch's play, while not exactly novel, is piquant and dainty. It pleases.

In the last act, (two hours later,) the scene is a squalid attic. Betty, her hair turned gray, her mind shattered, her face aged and pinched by hunger, wears her old Juliet dress. The friendship of a shabby old man is all that remains to her of homage and admiration. She has lucid intervals in which she recalls the glories of her past. She is very pathetic as she looks over some remnants of her costumes and associates each of her famous roles with some phase of the Duke's courtship. Finally, the reformed Duke appears in the attic, and she dies in his arms.

While Act I. is reminiscent of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Masks and Faces," and even, in a pictorial sense, of "Yorick's Love," and Act IV. is a plain reminder of "Beau Brummell," the intermediate acts seem to conceal something of the philosophy of Sudermann's "Heimath." The impossibility of contentment in the domestic routine for a woman who has triumphed in the world of art and enjoyed the homage and flattery of thousands, at least, seems to be Mr. Fitch's text. But his argument was difficult to follow last night. He writes smartly, but often to little purpose. His knowledge of human nature, and especially of the relations of men and women, is not large.

Perhaps, if the part of the Duke were properly acted, his play would seem to have more meaning. Mr. W. S. Hart was positively incapable. He looked neither young nor handsome. He spoke like an auctioneer. But, clearly, the climax of Act III. is a feeble, ill-considered motive, and the play falls for lack of coherent motives.

The second and third acts, therefore, went for nothing, in spite of the force, delicacy, and variety of Mme. Modjeska's acting. Acts I. and IV. held the attention closely. For a time, perhaps, the play will serve Mme. Modjeska's ends. The public may find it significant, because of her announcement of her retirement. She is older than Betty Singleton, but she does not look so. Her personal charm is undiminished, and her art seemed last night as fresh and resourceful as ever.

Betty Singleton.....Helen Modjeska
Roxana.....Grace Fisher
Dowager Duchess.....Hannah Sargent
Lady Charlotte.....Una Abell
Phylis.....May Sargent
Duke of Malmesbury.....W. S. Hart
Lord Phillips.....Howard Kyle
Lord Algernon Fairfax.....Beaumont Smith
Harry Bent.....Robert Elliott
Reynolds.....Wadsworth Harris
An Author.....Franklin Quirby
Call Boy.....Benjamin Lester
An Old Man Lodger.....Robert McWade

THE INDIANA REACHES BOSTON

Gives an Excellent Account of Herself in Rough Water—Preliminary Trial To-Day.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The battleship Indiana came to anchor at 7:30 o'clock this evening off Boston Light, after a remarkably successful run from the Delaware capes. The Indiana left Cramps' shipyard on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and after waiting for two tides, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Sunday morning.

The heavy northeast gale that was prevailing obscured the sky, and it was impossible to adjust the compasses accurately without a sight of the sun. To have steamed along such a well-traveled highway as the coast line to Boston without perfectly adjusted compasses would have been a matter of much risk, and besides, if fog had settled down and bearings had been lost, it would have been exceedingly dangerous in view of the many shoals.

For these reasons the Indiana remained at anchor within the Delaware capes until 8 o'clock Monday morning. She then got under way and passed out to sea. A couple of hours were spent in adjusting compasses, and then the course was laid for Nantucket Shoal Lightship.

When the ship had fairly gotten to sea a surprise was experienced by all on board. Although the gale had abated and the day was beautifully fair, there was still a heavy head sea running.

Battleships are notoriously bad sea boats in heavy weather, and all on board were in expectation of getting badly pitched and rolled about. Some of the members of the naval trial board got their instruments for registering the roll of a ship adjusted, and were prepared to note the number of degrees the Indiana rolled.

To their surprise the great iron ship rose to the sea like a pilot boat, and instead of pitching, rode each wave lightly. Neither did she roll to any marked degree, and finally one of the naval board took down his instrument in disgust, remarking that there was "not a roll in the thing." This was not quite accurate, but the greatest roll noted was only a degree and a half.

The run here was made at an average speed of about 12½ knots an hour. The maximum revolutions of the screw were 120, and the horse power developed was approximately 8,500.

For a little while Tuesday the blowers were turned on, and the engines were forced some to give them a limbering. Then it was that the maximum revolutions were made.

Weather permitting, the Indiana will have her preliminary run to-morrow over the official course, from Cape Ann to Boone Island, a distance of 31 knots. This course is about 13 knots shorter than the course over which cruisers like the Minneapolis are tried, but as the Indiana is much slower that such fast commerce destroyers she need not be steamed so far to fulfill her contract for four hours of maintained speed required by the Government.

Thursday will be spent in cleaning the boilers and fire grates, and giving the stokers and coal passers a rest, and on Friday, the weather being good, the official trial will take place. If the trial shall take place Friday and be successful, the Indiana will leave here Saturday morning for Philadelphia.

A Remarkable Record Breaker.

From The Newspaper Maker.

The New-York Central commissioned a special train to run from New-York City to Syracuse for THE TIMES to carry its papers to the Democratic State Convention. The train in question made 143¾ miles in 2 hours 10 minutes 41 seconds, or 67.19 miles an hour. The following is the record in detail:

	Miles.	Time.	Miles Per Hour.
New-York to Albany	142.88	.....	.....
Albany to Syracuse	147.84	2:14:30	65.96
Albany to Syracuse tunnel, where speed is reduced	146.34	2:10:41	67.19

This will do very well, and shows that THE NEW-YORK TIMES is not only up to date, but is just a bit ahead. It shows, too, that the New-York Central is the most remarkable railroad in the world. The ability, the money, the time, the attention that have been lavished in bringing it to perfection have resulted in a roadbed and rolling stock that have no peer on our planet. And, back of it all is a management that for executive tact and talent is simply unsurpassed.

CROSSING THE DELAWARE RIVER

The Historic Event Commemorated by Two Monuments, One in Pennsylvania and One in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Three hundred persons filled with the spirit of George Washington crossed the Delaware River from Pennsylvania to New-Jersey to-day, and fought the battle of Trenton over again. They crossed over at about the same place, but they went over on a bridge, and paid 2 cents each for the privilege. Everybody in Taylorsville and Washington's Crossing was patriotic but the bridge company, which, in hope of swelling its dividends for the year, exacted a tribute from the pilgrims.

When Washington crossed over on Christmas night, 1776, it snowed; but to-day it rained, but not enough to interfere with the open-air exercises over the two monuments that marked the place where the Continental Army embarked and where it landed. The Pennsylvania monument is in the front yard of Dr. E. H. Griffe of Taylorsville. It was erected by the Bucks County Historical Society. The ceremonies to-day were attractive because it was a genuine home-made celebration, in which the patriotic people of two States participated in the most neighborly kind of way. Several groups of school children gave the picturesque feature to the entertainment. Dr. Griffe's front porch was the rostrum, and his side yard the theatre. Pennington sent an undertaker's wagon, filled with girls, whose white dresses and red, white, and blue sashes contrasted with the funereal shade of the vehicle and the horse. The Taylorsville school, with white chaperons and bright rosettes, and the children of Washington Crossing, carrying old prints of Washington crossing the Delaware, and lots of flags, gave color to the gathering. The Doylestown High School and the Davis Memorial School were present. The Dolington Brass Band furnished the music.

Gen. W. H. H. Davis, President of the Bucks County Historical Society, presided, and the Rev. Alphonso Dare of Taylorsville offered the prayer, while Dr. Griffe's unreligious dog kept up a dismal howling. Gen. William S. Striker, who is the Adjutant General of New-Jersey, and the author of the historical monologue, "The Battle of Trenton," delivered the first historical address. Gen. W. S. Striker told the story of the crossing, and concluded his address with this peroration:

Before 9 o'clock in the morning, the day which had opened in gloom and secret despondency had changed to one of brightness and hope for future glory. The "crisis," as proclaimed a week previous by Thomas Paine, the "time which tried men's souls," had passed to make way for glorious triumph. What mattered it, then, if the sleet cut their faces, the wind whistled through their tattered regimentals, or the blood oozed from their frosted feet? Had not victory perched upon their banners? Had they not shown the veterans of European wars that they could be defeated and captured by the firelock and the sturdy arm of a true American? And so they minded not the nine-mile march back again to McKonkey's Ferry, with their prisoners, the recrossing of the river, the upsetting of the boats, and the involuntary swim on the ice floes. The next day a thousand men were unfit for duty. What mattered it? They were heroes, victors, all. A river with a dangerous current had been crossed in the darkness, a British post had been captured, and the turning point in the war had been passed. Glory, eternal glory to the 2,400 young men who crossed this perilous river on that memorable Christmas night! It is just and fitting, nay, it is a duty, to mark in loving remembrance the spots where great deeds have been enacted, or where great men have lived and died, and in this way to commemorate to future ages the magnificent heroism of the men who suffered that the Nation might endure.

So, to-day, in honor of the heroes who crossed the river on that wintry night, we have erected two monuments to mark the historic crossing, the one on the Pennsylvania and the other on the New-Jersey shore, and we dedicate them both in the spirit of true patriotism.

Miss Bessie Twining of Yardley removed the flag from the monument, while the crowd cheered and the band played. Dwight M. Lowrey of Philadelphia delivered the oration for the State of Pennsylvania. A poem written by Miss M. Harcomb Clark of New-York was read, and the Rev. E. M. Jeffreys said the benediction, and the procession was formed.

And now the march began to New-Jersey, the band leading, playing "One Wide River to Cross." On the New-Jersey side the monument was unveiled by Miss Ada Byron Nelson, and was presented by William Pennington, grandson of Gov. Pennington, to the people of New-Jersey on behalf of the Society of the Cincinnati. He represented Col. J. Clifford Stanley Sims, who is now attending the General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

The monuments are small and made of Trenton brownstone appropriately worked.

BELDEN WILL NOT RUN FOR MAYOR

A Strong Probability that the Independent Republicans of Syracuse Will Indorse the Democratic Nominee.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—There is a good chance now of the Belden Independents

KU-CHENG CRIMES AVENGED

Seventeen of the Convicted Men Are Condemned to be Killed.

OTHERS ARE TO BE PUT IN PRISON

Minister Denby Announces that an Imperial Decree Refers Sze-Chuan Officials to a Punishing Board.

HONGKONG, Oct. 15.—Advices from Ku-Cheng state that the deadlock which has existed in connection with the Commission of Inquiry into the outrages upon the foreign missions is ended.

British Consul Mansfield has had an interview with the Viceroy at Fu-Kien, with the result that the latter has agreed that seventeen more of the men accused of murdering the missionaries shall be executed, and that the remaining prisoners shall be speedily tried by the commission, which shall have the power to impose the death penalty.

This solution of the difficulty is ascribed to an ultimatum which, it is reported, was sent to the Viceroy by Admiral Buller, commanding the British fleet, five of the vessels of which are now at Foo-Choo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Secretary of State has received a belated telegram from Minister Denby, dated Peking, Oct. 11, substantially as follows:

"Seventeen criminals will be executed at Ku-Cheng. The Yamen agrees that all leaders shall be executed, all participants imprisoned, and all implicated tried. The Commission of Inquiry will probably be adjourned. An imperial decree has been issued, referring the implicated Sze-Chuan officials to a board for punishment.

A commission consisting of American and British officials has been investigating the massacre at Ku-Cheng, where ten British subjects were killed, and one American, Miss Mabel Hartford of Dover, N. H., wounded. The riots, which resulted in wholesale murders, occurred in August last, and both the Great Britain and the United State took prompt measures for investigation and redress.

The Sze-Chuan officials mentioned in the Denby cablegram as having been referred to a board for punishment are accused by American and British missionaries of being responsible for the riots at Cheng-Tu and its vicinity. These riots occurred in June, and were much more extensive than that at Ku-Cheng.

LORRAINE ACCLAIMS WILHELM.

Courcelles People Out of Doors, Cheering Despite Bad Weather.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, arrived at Courcelles, Lorraine, this morning. The weather was cloudy and disagreeable, but this did not deter the inhabitants from turning out en masse to greet the imperial visitors. An immense crowd of people gathered at the station, and cheered their Majesties as they alighted from their train.

The houses were decorated with flags and other emblems. The Emperor and Empress entered a carriage, and were driven to the Castle of Wiville. Veterans of the war of 1870, school children, and the fire brigade of the town lined the streets, and cheered as the imperial carriage passed.

The Emperor and Empress went to Metz in the afternoon, and visited the cathedral there. The streets through which they passed were lined by cheering crowds. After inspecting the cathedral they visited the Governor. Both the Emperor and Empress expressed great satisfaction at their reception.

When they returned to the railway station to take the train for Courcelles, they were greeted with renewed acclamations. They will visit the battlefields in the neighborhood to-morrow.

KOSCIUSKO'S HEART AT ZURICH.

Poles of Every Land Meet at Their Patriotic Rapperswell.

ZURICH, Oct. 15.—The reception of the heart of Kosciusko, which had been transferred from the chapel in Vezia, near Lugano, was the occasion for a ceremony today at the Polish Museum in Rapperswell, on the Lake of Zurich.

Delegates from the Poles of Galicia, including the President and municipal authorities of Cracow, and Polish delegates from Posen, Prussia, besides a number of American Poles, were present. Several speeches were made in eulogy of the patriot.

JAPANESE VISITORS LIMITED.

One of Three Women Murdered in Seoul Was Perhaps the Queen.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 15.—An imperial ordinance has been issued prohibiting Japanese subjects from visiting Corea without special permission.

Advices from Seoul state that in the midst of the confusion of the recent anti-reform attack upon the palace a number of the rioters forcibly entered a bedroom and murdered three women whom they found there. One of them is supposed to have been the Queen.

ABYSSINIA'S RAS DEFEATED.

Baratieri Will Invade Shoa and Harrar and Complete the Victory.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Central News has a dispatch from Rome saying that advices from Abyssinia are that the troops of Ras Mangascia, the Abyssinian leader, have been dispersed, and that they are fleeing toward Shoa.

Gen. Baratieri, the commander of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, proposes to invade Shoa and Harrar and complete the subjection of King Menelik.

PROWESS OF SPAIN'S SOLDIERS.

Dispersed Insurgents Reassemble, but They Are Defeated Again.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Havana says that Col. Milan's column dispersed the combined insurgent forces of Guerro, Garrilo, and Rodriguez, at Linderos Meneses, after a fight that lasted seven hours.

The rebel forces gathered again at Sierra Colorado, and the Government troops again attacked them, defeating them with heavy loss. On the Spanish side only a few were wounded.

There Was No Threat About Williams.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—The Nacional denies that the Spanish Government has received any threat from the Government of the United States in regard to United States Consul General Williams, whom Spain, the paper says, has recognized as the diplomatic agent at Havana, in consequence of the friendly representations of the Government Washington.

A False Report About Venezuela.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Inquiries at the Foreign Office to-day concerning the truth of a report published in the United States that a force of British troops was marching through Brazilian territory en route to Venezuela, elicited the reply that the story is undoubtedly a canard. The foreign officials declare that they know nothing about such a movement, and do not believe that there is the slightest foundation for the report.

Fatherly Letter to a German Prince.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, second son of Queen Victoria, has written a letter to his son, Prince Alfred, on the occasion of the latter's coming of age, exhorting him to be mindful of the duties of a German Prince, and to aid in furthering the welfare of the duchy and empire.

Duke of Fife's Palace on the Dee.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 15.—The foundation stone of the new Deeside Palace, to be erected to take the place of Mar Lodge, Braemar, Aberdeenshire, the Highland residence of the Duke of Fife, which was burned last June, was laid by the Queen today. The site of the palace is on the bank of the Dee, only a few miles from Balmoral, the Highland residence of the Queen.

Portuguese Parleying in Goa.

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.—The Portuguese officials in Goa, finding themselves unable to resist successfully the strength of the insurgents, have offered to the mutineers unconditional amnesty if they disarm to-morrow.

The Governor of Goa has been recalled. He has been replaced by the former Governor, Senhor Danarada, who has already started for Goa.

Monte Carlo's Roulette Neglected.

MONTE CARLO, Oct. 15.—The Summer season, which has just closed, has been an almost complete failure. The attendance at the games has been so small that the number of roulette tables in use was reduced from eleven to three, which were sufficient to accommodate all who showed a disposition to play.

Portuguese Warship on a Reef.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15.—Advices from Batavia, Java, state that a Portuguese warship, which had been sent to Temor to suppress a native insurrection, has struck the Rapopasang Reef. A Dutch steamer has gone to her assistance.

Lobanoff Gets Kaiser's Autograph.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Upon the occasion of the audience of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the Emperor, on Sunday, the Kaiser presented to Prince Lobanoff his portrait, signed with his autograph.

The Roma Ordered to Trebizond?

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A telegram from Rome to the Central News says that the Italian dispatch boat Roma has been ordered to Trebizond, the scene of recent riots between Turks and Armenians, to protect the Italian residents of the city.

Chamberlain and Canovas Meet.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—Joseph Chamberlain, British Minister of the Colonies, paid a visit to Premier Canovas del Castillo yesterday. The interview between the two statesmen was of a most cordial character.

Roumania's Cabinet Resigned.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 15.—The King of Roumania has accepted the resignation of the entire Cabinet, and has summoned the leader of the National Liberal Party to form a new Ministry.

Boiler Explosion in Spezia Harbor.

GENOA, Oct. 15.—A boiler of a steamship lying in the harbor of Spezia exploded this morning, killing four stokers and badly injuring one of the engineers.

Fatal Cholera Cases in Damietta.

CAIRO, Oct. 15.—Eleven cases of cholera and three deaths from the disease were reported in Damietta up to Oct. 12. Since that date no cases have been reported.

Knowles in Command in Egypt.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Major Gen. C. B. Knowles is gazetted as commander of the British troops in Egypt.

MURDER CHARGE AGAINST GRAY NOW

The Engineer Will Probably Be Defended by His Comrades.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 15.—Patrick Shea, who was stabbed by Matthew Gray, a Willet's Point soldier, in Murray's saloon here early Sunday morning, died of his injuries to-day in the Flushing Hospital.

Private Gray, who surrendered to the guard at Willet's Point Sunday night, says he used the knife in self-defense. He said that Henry Carll, the special Deputy Sheriff who had assaulted him with a club a few nights before, attacked him in the saloon Sunday morning, and that he defended himself with a shoemaker's knife that belonged to Proprietor Murray, who is a cobler.

The Willet's Point engineers will raise a fund for Gray's defense.

Henry Carll, who, it is alleged, was the cause of the trouble which resulted in Shea's death, was arrested on complaint of Proprietor Murray, who says the Deputy assaulted him during the fight in which the stabbing was done. Carll is under $500 bonds, for trial by Justice McKenna. Carll to-day swore out a warrant for Murray's arrest. He says that while he was attempting to arrest Gray after the stabbing, Murray rushed at him with an ice pick in his hand, thus interfering with him in the discharge of his duty, and aiding Gray to escape.

OBITUARY RECORD.

J. W. Austin.

J. W. Austin of Boston died suddenly yesterday at Southampton, England. He was born in Charlestown, Jan. 8, 1830. After being graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1851, he started on a tour around the world. Attracted by the beauty and fertility of the Sandwich Islands and certain inducements held out to him, he resolved to settle there. In 1857 he returned to America for a brief sojourn, during which he married Mary Anna, the daughter of G. S. Sleeper. After his return to Hawaii he was made Chief Justice of the Islands. He returned to this country in the seventies, and until within a few years practiced in the courts of Massachusetts. He sailed for England Sept. 25, taking the voyage for his health. His wife and daughter were with him at the time of his death, the cause of which was heart disease.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Col. T. L. Wilson, whose idea of building a railroad from St. Louis to Denison, Texas, in 1866, led to the construction of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road, died at Fort Scott, Kan., yesterday. He built part of the Tebo and Neosho Road and was then known as "Tebo Wilson."

John S. Wise on Excise Laws.

At a meeting of the Quill Club, and a dinner given in the St. Denis Hotel last night, ex-Congressman Wise and Andrew D. Parker, the Police Commissioner, spoke on "Problems of Municipal Reform Relating to the Excise Question."

Mr. Wise took the stand that the middle ground in the enforcement of the excise laws, especially under present conditions, was the best. He said that the danger in dealing with the excise question was to confound it with the question of religion or religious observance, and that it was dangerous for a political party to raise such an issue.

The excise question, he said, was in no sense a religious question, but was to be dealt with as a question of municipal government.

Died in a Barber's Chair.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 15.—John O'Mara, twenty-six years old, of 202 Pavonia Avenue, went this evening to the barber's shop of Julius Ebel, near his home, to be shaved. While seated in the chair, he was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs, which proved fatal.

O'Mara was a charter member of the Jersey City Athletic Club, and was also the trainer of "Cal" McCarthy and "Jimmy" Larkins, when they were at their best.

Comedian J. W. Kelly Stricken.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 15.—John W. Kelly, Irish comedian in "The Passing Show" Company, while on his way from Pittsburg to New-York, was prostrated by apoplexy early this morning. He was taken to Taylor's Hotel. His condition is precarious.

Sale of Horse Show Boxes.

The managers of the National Horse Show announce that the sale of boxes for the coming show will be held in the concert hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 8 P. M., the competition being confined exclusively to stockholders and members of the association.

Applications for reserved seats will be received from members at the Horse Show office, 16 East Twenty-third Street, up to and including Nov. 2. The charge for seats in the first four rows will be $27, and for the other rows, $21. The public sale of seats for the season will be held on Nov. 4 and 5, and for single seats on Nov. 7, at the box-office at Madison Square Garden.

Special prizes of $100 each are offered by Charles E. Pratt for the best four-in-hand road team; by the Hotel Metropolitan, for the best spike team; by George H. Hulme, for the best harness tandem; by M. G. Pinkney, for best pair of ponies; by M. G. Pinkney, for the best herd of Shetland ponies. George A. Gagnon offers a prize of $150 for the best horse shown to the best appointed runabout. Entries will close Oct. 19.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Bradner—Murray.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 15.—Miss Edith Mitchell Murray, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Murray of this place, and the Rev. Lester Bradner of New-York were married in St. George's Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, assisted by the Rev. Percy Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, New-York City.

The bridesmaids were Miss Clara G. Murray, Miss Nina Mitchell, and Miss Bessie Mitchell of Flushing, and Miss Hazel G. Hurlbut of Orange, N. J. Miss May M. Murray, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Dr. Forbes Hawkes of New-York was the best man. The ushers were Chanley L. Murray and Ernest M. Murray of Flushing, L. I.; Charles W. Chanley, Jr., of Chicago, and Howard H. Williams, Palletus Holt, and Oswald Jackson of New-York City.

The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the decorations being furnished and arranged by friends of the bride as a love offering. Nearly 1,000 guests were present.

After the wedding, a reception was given in the Murray homestead, in Broadway. The bride is a prominent member of St. George's Parish and is noted for her interest in the Colored Mission School, of which her father is Superintendent. The bridegroom is assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension in New-York City.

Von Klenner—Evans.

Miss Katharine W. Evans, formerly of Rochester, and well-remembered in social circles in New-York, was married yesterday in this city to Capt. Rudolph Ferdinand von Klenner, a retired officer of the Austrian Hussars, and son of the late Field Marshal von Klenner.

The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Dr. A. M. Fanning. The maid of honor was Miss Florence Dinning, a cousin of the bride. She wore a gown of yellow satin, veiled with chiffon. The best man was Dr. John B. Huber. The ushers were Prof. J. Brace Chittenden of Columbia College, Henry D. Crisp, J. Austin Dinning of Philadelphia, and Wilford Waters.

The bride wore a gown of heavy cream-white satin, profusely trimmed with old rose venetian point lace. The veil was held in place by a coronet of pearls, and she wore a pearl necklace, an heirloom in the von Klenner family.

The wedding ceremony was followed by a reception at the family residence, 40 Stuyvesant Street, the large Colonial mansion being beautifully decorated with palms, ferns, and white chrysanthemums. Over 200 guests were welcomed by the bride's mother, Mrs. William H. Evans. Supper was served by Pinard.

Gumar—Thompson.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 15.—Miss Bertha Estelle Thompson, daughter of Daniel W. Thompson, and Charles Wesley Gumar were married this evening at the home of the bride, 477 Main Street, East Orange, by the Rev. A. B. Kendig, pastor of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church. The house was prettily decorated with plants and flowers. The bride wore a becoming gown of white silk, with pearl and duchesse lace trimmings. She carried white roses and was unattended except by her little niece, Miss Carrie May Thompson, who acted as flower girl and was clad in pink silk and carried pink carnations. William Harrison of East Orange and Wilbur Meeker of Orange were ushers. After the ceremony there was a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Gumar will live in East Orange after their return from their wedding trip.

Denny—Jenkins.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 15.—Miss Louise Jenkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Jenkins, Jr., of New-York City, who are spending the Winter in Montrose, and Thomas Denny, Jr., of New-York City, were married in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George S. Houghton, rector of the Little Church Around the Corner of New-York City, assisted by the Rev. Louis Cameron of the South Orange Church.

The bride wore a becoming traveling dress of light gray, trimmed with velvet. The maid of honor was Miss Florence Sullivan of New-York City, and the bridesmaids were Miss Maud Denny, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Edith Carpenter, and Miss Carrie Ewell, all of New-York City. Graham Stokes of New-York City was the best man.

Traub—Chapman.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—In St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, in Menands, a suburb of Albany, Miss Katharine Hamilton Chapman and Lieut. Peter Edward Traub, United States Army, were married this afternoon, the Rev. Edward T. Chapman, father of the bride, officiating. Lieut. Traub is a graduate of West Point, class of '84, and is at present Instructor of Modern Languages in the Military Academy. The bride entered the church with her brother, Edgar. The ushers were Lieut. S. D. Freeman, Tenth Cavalry; Lieut. Butler, Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. H. D. Todd, Third Artillery; John K. Chapman, brother of the bride, and Harry R. Sweney. Lieut. W. P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry, was best man. There were no bridesmaids. The Rev. Dr. Cady of New-York assisted at the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Traub will reside at West Point.

Mesereau—Buckhout.

PIERMONT, N. Y., Oct. 15.—In the Reformed Church of Piermont at noon to-day Miss Mary Evelyn Buckhout of Piermont and Charles Miller Mesereau of Elizabeth, N. J., were married by the Rev. Dr. Bittenger of Washington, D. C. The bride's dress was of heavy white grosgrain silk, trimmed with mirror velvet and Duchesse lace. She wore a tulle veil, caught up with her diamond engagement ring and a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. Orange blossoms were also tastefully bestowed on her dress, and she carried a bouquet of white bridal roses.

Miss Effie Hart of Kansas City, Mo., was maid of honor. She carried three chrysanthemums, signifying "Love, Luck, and Long Life." Charles A. Miller of Sparkill was best man.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Brooks Adams of Boston is at the Albemarle.

—Senator David B. Hill of Albany is at the Normandie.

—Francis P. Freeman of Lakewood, N. J., is at the Plaza.

—Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana is at the Holland.

—Frederick S. Winston and C. K. G. Billings of Chicago are at the Hoffman.

—The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland of Washington, D. C., is at the Park Avenue.

—Larz Anderson, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome, is at the Brunswick.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the Windsor.

—Sir Edward Russell of England, Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, N. Y.; H. O. Bax-Ironsides of the British Embassy at Washington, and John Russell Young and Thomas B. Wanamaker of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Senator Person C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army; Gen. S. E. Marvin of New-Haven, Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, Henry L. Pierce of Boston, and William Barnes, Jr., of Albany are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—Fred J. Barnes, Thomas B. Odell, Charles D. Colston, Dr. C. N. Belstin, wife, and daughter; E. Seward, Horace Porter, New-York.

Cochran—J. M. Young and family, New-York.

Ebbitt—Charles H. Lorrings, Brooklyn; the Rev. John Longham, Simon Cooper, Theodore E. Allen, A. McKinley, New-York.

Normandie—J. Becke, New-York.

Raleigh—Mr. and Mrs. O. Braidot, John G. Walter, A. L. Drummond, B. Gershell, T. P. Lyman, A. J. Mayer, Gustave W. Rokohl, A. D. Rose, James A. Davey, New-York.

Riggs—Lee A. Debois, Dr. Longhurst, New-York.

Shoreham—William Bliss, Scott Barkam, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wolworth, Henry T. Sewell, New-York.

Willard's—Herman Schladermandt, Howard Adams, James Podringuz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Selruer, C. E. M. Horton, J. J. Connor, A. F. Slaughter, Mr. and Mrs. Enagreen, P. Johnston, New-York.

THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, is serving for one dollar a superior table d'hote dinner from 5 to 9 o'clock. A first-class musical entertainment is also given.

LARCHMONT WILL FIGHT

Women Raise $1,500 to Help Keep Hotels from the Manor.

NO LIMIT TO THEIR RESOURCES

Willing to Spend Large Sums to Keep Away from Their Homes Any Suggestion of Business and Excursions.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The residents of Larchmont Manor have determined to take active measures against further invasion by hotels and boarding houses on territory that they claim cannot be rightfully used for such purposes. The women of Larchmont Manor have just raised $1,500 with which to institute a test case, by which it may be determined once for all whether hotels and boarding houses have any right there.

The territory that the cottagers claim is sacred to their use alone is bounded by the Boston Post Road to the Sound, and Beach Avenue to the marshes on the east. It comprises what was formerly the Collins estate. The residents claim that the deeds expressly stipulate that this ground shall not be used for any business purposes.

Several hotels and boarding houses have been run there quietly, and not much was said about them. They were found convenient in many ways by the cottagers, and there was nothing in the buildings themselves inharmonious with the uniformly beautiful surroundings. The cottagers say there was a startling change last Summer in some respects, and that the hotel guests usurped prerogatives that belonged to the resident owners alone. The bathing pavilion was monopolized, they say, and the park overrun. They say that among the hotel guests were persons not desired at Larchmont.

Stories about liquor selling without licenses were afloat last Summer. The cottagers were indignant that liquor should be sold anyhow, and the sentiment became so strong, it is said, that some boarding-house keepers dared not allow their guests any wine at dinner.

In addition to all this came stories of enlarged boarding houses, and one or two new hotels for next Summer. It was then that it was determined to see what could be accomplished in the courts. The site of one of the proposed hotels is near the home of Francis M. Scott, in Beach Avenue. It is proposed to secure an injunction against the building of that hotel, so that the entire matter may be argued in court. It was for this purpose that the women raised $1,500. They say that this is a mere bagatelle beside the sum they can get together if it is required to carry on a legal fight.

It is thought by some of the cottagers that the determined stand they have taken will deter property owners from attempting to build hotels, and that it may not be necessary to go into court at all.

Dr. E. B. Foote, who is much interested in the progress of Larchmont, said to-day that he understood that counsel had been retained in case it should be necessary to appeal to the courts.

The attitude of the cottagers was explained by Mrs. Lockett, who lives in Beach Avenue. "We do not suppose," she said, "that it is possible to do away with the hotels that are already here. We do believe, however, that we have some rights that we can enforce. The truth is, we are being driven out by the hotels and boarding houses. I am not speaking against them individually. Some of them are in the hands of eminently respectable people. We have built our homes here, however, on the supposition that we were not to be annoyed by the conditions that always result where many hotels and boarding houses are built in a place. They really have no right here at all. Hotel keeping is certainly business, and that is expressly prohibited. We wish to remain here and to enjoy our privileges. That $1,500 is nothing. We can get any amount almost if it is needed. We see that Larchmont Manor is in danger and we propose to defend it."

Some of the men say that they object to the hotels because they suggest business to their minds, whereas it was their idea that there should not be a single thing in Larchmont Manor that should intimate that such a things as business existed.

There was some talk of trying to influence the street railway company to discontinue running its cars to Larchmont Manor, in the hope that this would kill the hotel trade. It is also claimed that the park, which affords magnificent shaded walks along the water front, can be closed to all persons except the cottagers, as it is controlled by the Larchmont Park Association, and is taxed like other property. Some say the park cannot be closed in this way.

Another thing that gave the Larchmont Manor residents a great shock was a proposition made by some one to run boats there from New-York. The cottagers say that this would help to make Larchmont Manor like an ordinary Summer resort. They think of Long Branch and shudder.

The perfect roads and the beauties of the Fall season are keping a good many persons in Larchmont Manor. There are enough persons there to watch the builders, at any rate.

A HARD NUT FOR PROTECTIONISTS

The Wilkesbarre Lace Factory Forced to Increase Its Capacity—The Alabama Coal Output Greater than Ever Before.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 15.—During the late tariff discussion Republican orators claimed that if the McKinley bill was repealed the Wilkesbarre lace factory, the largest plant of its kind in the country, would be forced to suspend operations. Just the contrary has happened. The mill was never so busy as it is now. Owing to the increased demand for the products of the mill, an order was placed to-day with a New-England manufacturer for 8,000 new spindles and other additional machinery. This addition will increase the capacity 50 per cent.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 15.—State Mine Inspector Hillhouse says to-day that the output of coal in Alabama this year, from figures at hand and close estimates on the production for November and December, will be 6,000,000 tons. This will be 750,000 tons in excess of the production of 1893, which was the largest production in the history of the State to that time, and almost 2,000,000 more tons than were mined last year. All the old coal mines and many new ones have all they can do. The furnaces in the district are booked for three to six months ahead. The indications are that the manufacture of iron will come up to that of 1892, the largest yet reached.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Oct. 15.—The Norristown Glass Works, after an idleness of eighteen months, will resume operations this evening. Employment will be given to over 200 hands.

Policy Place in a Barn.

Detectives Bobell and Guering of Acting Inspector McCullagh's staff found a policy shop in a barn at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon and arrested the proprietor, who said he was George Evans, twenty-seven years old, a bartender, of 137 Lincoln Avenue.

Evans carried his outfit in his hat and operated in a harness room in the rear of the stable. The detectives called there late in the afternoon, and, after looking at several of the horses, opened a conversation with Evans, who produced his slips and asked them to take a chance. They did so, and, much to Evans's astonishment, placed him under arrest. He will be arraigned in the Morrisania Court this morning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:05 A. M.—242 East Forty-first Street; Teresa Pilz; damage, $290.

12:30 P. M.—50 Madison Street; John Walton; damage, $200.

12:40 P. M.—1,012 Second Avenue; Henry Schmidt; damage slight.

2 P. M.—252 West sixty-second Street; Cornelius McCarthy; no damage.

2:40 P. M.—Sixty-third Street and Central Park West; John Donohue; damage, $15.

A NEW ODD FELLOWS BUILDING

Dedicated at Waterbury, Conn., with Impressive Ceremonies Last Evening—A Grand Parade.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 15.—Waterbury to-day entertained more guests than ever before in its history, 5,000 or more in its triple celebration—the dedication of a new one-hundred-thousand-dollar Odd Fellows building, the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the order in the city, and the initial recognition of the new Connecticut holiday, Lincoln's Day, a creation of the last General Assembly. All the public buildings and many mercantile establishments and residences were a mass of bunting and flags, intermingled with emblems of Odd Fellowship and portraits of Lincoln. A triumphal arch spanned West Main Street in front of City Hall, and banners with devices of welcome hung in many places about the centre of the city. Four large gonfalons graced the Odd Fellows building itself, with banners representing scenes in Odd Fellowship, including the cradle of the order and the House of Seven Stars in Baltimore.

The factories were shut down, the schools were closed, and business was entirely suspended at noon.

In addition to the regular trains this forenoon, there were specials from New-York, Bridgeport, Springfield, Hartford, and Meriden. All were crowded. Committees escorted all arrivals to halls designated for their special quarters. All of the dozen or more public halls in the city were brought into use. The especially large bodies included the regiments of Patriarchs Militant of Connecticut and Western Massachusetts, and the lodges of Springfield, Hartford, New-Haven, Bridgeport, Danbury, and Meriden. The officers of the Grand Lodges of New-York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut were nearly all present. The members of Magnolia Lodge of Brooklyn, N. Y., were the special guests of Nosabogan Lodge of Waterbury.

Luncheon was served at 11 o'clock at all the public halls. This and the subsequent dinner was freely tendered by the citizens of Waterbury. The forenoon was given over to the inspection of the new building and hall.

At 1:30 P. M. the big procession marched over a five-mile course. The parade was reviewed by Mayor E. G. Kildruff and all the other members of the City Government, as well as town and school officers and the visiting grand officers, from a reviewing stand in West Main Street.

At 3 o'clock dinner was served under tents on the large lawn of the Waterbury Watch Company. It was a "cold dinner," and 4,000 persons were enabled to sit down at one time. Music during dinner was furnished by the American Band of Waterbury. The waitresses were 200 women employes of the watch company and 100 from other factories, all in uniform.

At 5 o'clock the grand officers and special guests gave a reception in the new hall.

The formal dedication of the new Odd Fellows' building and hall, of which the celebration to-day was merely a preliminary, took place at 7:30 o'clock this evening, in the hall itself. Only a comparatively small number of those who desired could get into the hall. The ceremony was the one prescribed in the Odd Fellows' book of ceremonies.

Alderman Frederick E. Cross, Chairman of the Building Committee, turned the keys over to David R. Alling, Grand Master of Connecticut. He made a short speech. Past Grand Master George H. Powell of Waterbury made an address of welcome.

The dedication ball opened at 8:30 o'clock, at City Hall, and was a distinctly society affair. Fully 2,000 people attended. For an hour Severn's Orchestra of Hartford gave a concert, and at 10 o'clock the grand march of 300 couples took place. Supper was served at the Scovill House.

The fifty third-annual session of the Grand Encampment, State of Connecticut, I. O. O. F., was held in Masonic Temple this forenoon, by invitation of the Masonic fraternity. It was to have been held in Meriden, but was changed to Waterbury on account of the dedication exercises here. The session commenced at 10 A. M., and closed at 12:30 P. M. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Grand Patriarch—D. P. Merwin of Milford; Grand High Priest—C. W. Camp of Bridgeport; Grand Senior Warden—Arthur Wheeler of Norwalk; Grand Junior Warden—G. Fred Barnes of Waterbury; Grand Scribe—Fred Bostford of New-Haven; Grand Treasurer—J. W. Smith of Waterbury; Grand Representative—William H. Tyler of Meriden; Grand Marshal—G. S. Draper of Norwich; Grand Sentinel—H. E. Thatcher of Hartford; Grand Outside Sentinel—Robert Sizer of New-Haven. The next encampment will be held in Meriden.

FEWER COURTS-MARTIAL NOWADAYS

The Morals of the Army Seem to be Somewhat Improved.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Judge Advocate General of the Army has submitted to the Secretary of War his annual report for 1895. The statistics relating to trials by courts-martial, as compared with those of last year, indicate an improvement in the morals of the army.

The total number of trials by general courts-martial is 17,028, being 461 fewer than during the preceding year. The number of trials by inferior courts-martial for the year ending Aug. 31, 1894, was 15,086 as against 10,997 for the present year, showing a decrease of 4,089 cases. The decrease in the number of trials for desertion as compared with those for the preceding year is 263, the decrease being due, it is believed, in some measure to the fact that a larger proportion of deserters escaped capture than heretofore, the result, probably, of the smallness of the reward for their apprehension, which is now only $10, instead of $60, the amount heretofore authorized by law.

By an act of Congress, approved Sept. 27, 1890, the President was authorized to fix the maximum limits of punishment for the offenses for which the punishment is left by the Articles of War to the discretion of the court-martial, and this was done by an executive order dated Feb. 26, 1891. In this way uniformity of punishment, which was the chief object of the legislation, was established in the army, and the result was undoubtedly satisfactory. But in the course of the four years' trial which the code received, certain defects were found to exist, the principal one being that adequate punishment could not be awarded under it for some of the most commonly occurring offenses. To remedy these defects a new executive order has been issued, which seems to meet the requirements of a uniform administration of justice in the army, while, at the same time, allowing sufficient latitude of punishment. The summary court has proved to be a practical substitute for the garrison and regimental court-martial, and has given satisfaction throughout the army, but it is believed that the system can yet be materially improved.

The military prison has been discontinued in pursuance of law, and military prisoners, who have been discharged from the service by virtue of their sentences, but are held under military authority to serve terms of confinement, are now serving their terms at military posts.

Woman's Wednesday Club Reception.

The first reception of the Woman's Wednesday Club will be held Wednesday afternoon at the residence of its President, Mrs. Edward Fridenberg, 2,019 Fifth Avenue.

The President will open the programme with an address of welcome. She will be followed by Mrs. J. S. Kings, who will read a paper on "Pioneer American Novelists." Instrumental and vocal music and recitations will make up the body of the programme.

The club will give a luncheon in the Waldorf early next month, for which a unique musical and oratorical programme has been arranged.

An Artists' Model Charged with Fraud.

Costanza Rivetti, an Italian, formerly a well-known artists' model, was a prisoner in the Tombs Police Court yesterday in company with a friend, named Criscittello, on a charge of having defrauded a number of Italian laborers of $140.

The complainants swore that the woman and Criscittello obtained various sums of money from them on promises to get them work on Pier 50 East River, but that the promised work was not obtained.

On her personal application, the case was postponed for two days, in order to allow her lawyer to collect evidence. Bail for the prisoners was fixed at $1,000 each. They did not succeed in finding bondsmen.

When you feel a cold coming on, take a good sweat, and the chances are you will "knock it in the head." Lafayette Turkish and Russian Baths, 18 Lafayette Place. Hotel accommodations.—Adv.

OSBORN'S NAME ON ONLY ONE TICKET

Secretary Palmer Holds that the Reform Party Organization Cannot Be Recognized Officially in Dutchess County.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—Secretary of State Palmer to-day sustained the objections of William C. Daley to the filing of the certificate of nomination of William Church Osborn for Senator in the Twenty-fourth District by the Democratic Party Reform Organization.

Mr. Osborn is the regular Democratic nominee for Senator in the district which comprises the counties of Dutchess, Columbia, and Putnam. Mr. Daley is the Republican nominee. Mr. Osborn's nomination by the Democratic Party Reform Organization would result in placing his name in that party's column on the blanket ballot as well as in the Democratic column.

Secretary Palmer declines to file the certificate objected to, on the ground that the Democratic Party Reform Organization did not cast 1 per cent. of the votes cast in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District at the last election, as required by law.

Unless the courts reverse the Secretary's decision, Mr. Osborn's name will only be printed in the regular Democratic column.

Amasa J. Parker, Jr., counsel for Mr. Osborn, will apply to the courts for an order compelling the printing of Mr. Osborn's name in the column of the Democratic Party Reform Organization.

At the hearing before the Secretary of State last week, Mr. Parker read an opinion of Attorney General Hancock, holding that where a party had cast 10,000 votes in the State the names of its local candidates could be printed in its column on the blanket ballot, whether or not that party had cast 1 per cent. of the total vote in the district for which such local nomination was made.

G. L. CARLISLE MAY GET THE PLACE.

Bradford Rhoades Did Not File His Nomination for Assembly.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The statement published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning, from White Plains, to the effect that the nomination of Bradford Rhoades, in the Second Assembly District, had not been filed at the County Clerk's office, attracted much attention here. There has been much wrangling among Republicans for several days, and the idea is prevalent that some one has blundered.

Charles Young, member of the County Democratic Committee from New-Rochelle, said this evening that he knew Mr. Rhoades's nomination was filed with the Secretary of State at Albany, and at Police Headquarters in New-York, and that he had enough reason to suppose it was filed in the County Clerk's office. He said that another name could be substituted on the Republican ticket at any time before Oct. 24, and that this would be done.

The man who will be placed on the ticket, Mr. Young said, would very likely be George L. Carlisle of this village.

RICHMOND COUNTY INDEPENDENTS.

They Indorse Nominees of Both the Regular Parties.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 15.—The Independent Democrats of Richmond County, who last week placed a complete local ticket in the field, had several places on the ticket vacated by declinations, and at a meeting of the County Committee of their organization last night these vacancies were filled by indorsing candidates nominated by the Republicans and regular Democrats.

Howard R. Bayne, the Chairman of the independent organization, who had been named by the faction for District Attorney, withdrew and was nominated for member of Assembly. George M. Pinney, Jr., the Republican candidate for District Attorney; George Garby, the Republican candidate for Excise Commissioner in the town of Northfield, and Charles Walters, Jr., the regular Democratic candidate for Excise Commissioner, were indorsed.

McParlin Declines to be Sacrificed.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Lawrence J. McParlin to-day sent his formal declination of the nomination for Attorney General on the People's Party ticket to the Secretary of State. McParlin is the People's Party nominee for County Surrogate in Niagara County, and claims that he has a good chance of election, which would be impaired, he says, by running on the State ticket.

THE CITY VIGILANCE CAMPAIGN

Dr. Parkhurst Hopes by Meetings to Set Voters Right on Excise Matters and the Candidates.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst spoke yesterday with

HENRY OF NAVARRE WON

A Popular Victory at the Westchester Racing Association's Track.

CHEERS FOR MR. BELMONT'S CHAMPION

Preakness Stable Horses Win Two Races—Ben Brush Won the Nursery Stakes—Successful Inaugural Meeting.

With as fine a day's racing as has ever been seen in this vicinity, the Westchester Racing Association began its existence as a caterer to the lovers of high-class sport yesterday. The victories of Ben Brush in the Nursery Stakes and Henry of Navarre in the Manhattan Handicap were of far more than ordinary merit, and both races were so cleverly run and won as to send the crowd of people present into a frenzy of excitement and enthusiasm.

Unfortunately for the management of the meeting, the weather conditions were all against a successful opening. Just at the time that people would prepare to start for the track the sun was obscured by heavy clouds, and that deterred many from making the trip to the Westchester course, as it looked to be a certainty that there would be a rainfall before the day was over. In spite of these adverse conditions, at least 5,000 people were on hand to witness the dedication of the track to racing of the highest class—to sport of the best for the lover of sport for the sake of the sport. Under the circumstances, the management was gratified with the attendance, and the outlook is for one of the most enjoyable race meetings that has been held in this vicinity in years.

The railroad service was excellent, as had been promised, and there were plenty of trains to get people to and away from the track comfortably and rapidly. Once at the track the visitors found that the promises of improvement had been carried out, and that they were not promises alone. To the northeast of the clubhouse, where there had before been an unsightly clump of trees, was a spacious lawn, rich in its dress of rare green turf, and with room for all the coaches and breaks that are owned in and about New-York City. It was truly a model in its way, and had not the weather been so forbidding, the lawn would probably have been crowded with coaches and their loads of gayly dressed occupants.

Several coaching parties that had been organized for the day were abandoned because of the threatening weather, and as a result the coach inclosure was practically empty. August Belmont, Chairman of the State Racing Commission, of The Jockey Club, and of the National Steeplechase Association, had his coach there, with a party of friends, including Mrs. Belmont and former Congressman Perry Belmont. C. Oliver Iselin and Duncan Elliott both drove breaks over from New-Rochelle with parties of friends, including the wives of the drivers, E. C. Potter and wife, Center Hitchcock, E. C. La Montagne, and Woodbury Kane. Frank D. Beard and his brother, J. Robinson Beard, drove over from Brooklyn with a party of friends. All of those who drove to the track, and there were a hundred or more who came in traps of various kinds, reported as good roads as could possibly be asked for, after the recent rains, which will undoubtedly induce lovers of the road to turn out in still larger numbers on future race days. That the beautiful grounds will eventually become as popular a resort for society as was Jerome Park in years gone by, is the general belief.

The clubhouse and a section of the grand stand adjoining was reserved for the members of the new club exclusively, but there was no display of dress, and none of the pleasant appearances on the lawn which had been expected and provided for. The weather was wholly to blame for that. Francis T. Underhill was in charge of the house, and did everything possible to make the members of the club at home in their new quarters.

For the entertainment of the general public, in addition to the admirable series of races, there was excellent music by a well-trained band, and that music served well to keep winners and losers alike in good spirits. So, in spite of the showers that came before the first race was run, the afternoon passed very pleasantly.

On the broad walk in front of the clubhouse, forwandering about under the friendly shelter of the great overhanging roof of the grandstand, there was a throng of well-dressed race-goers, who assembled in little knots and discussed races past and to come. M. F. Dwyer, looking rather sallow after his English campaign, was a conspicuous figure, and after Ben Brush had won the Nursery Handicap, was the recipient of many congratulations. After the race there were a host of people who had changed their minds about the two-year-olds, and came to the conclusion that Ben Brush was perhaps the peer of Requital. It was paddock gossip that Mr. Dwyer was so well satisfied with the performance of his colt that he was willing to match Ben Brush against Requital for $20,000 a side, if any one wanted to take the Requital end of such a stake. Col. Thompson, the purchaser of Requital, had nothing to say about any such proposition, of course, but there is no doubt but that he, David Gideon, John J. Hyland, and others who know all about Requital were quite willing to concede that Ben Brush is a far better horse than they thought. Not the least pleased of those who gossiped about the race was H. Eugene Leigh, who had sold the colt to Mr. Dwyer. The race had proved his assertion that Ben Brush was about as near to a first-class horse as there is out this year.

Frederick Gebhard, W. H. Sands, John Hunter, W. J. Arkell, Arthur White, John A. Logan, Nathan Straus, Montefiore Isaacs, A. F. Walcott, James R. Keene, Alfred C. Post, J. Harry Alexandre, James Galway, J. H. Bradford, Cornelius Fellowes, David Gideon, "Pat" Keenan, the eversmiling John Kelly, J. Naglee Burke, the California millionaire and owner of Crescendo; Edward S. Gilmore, the jolly theatrical manager; Edward S. Stokes, and William Easton, both as faultlessly dressed as if they had stepped out from a fashion plate; Paul Dubuque, Col. H. T. McIntyre, the leader of Brooklyn fashions and the Fulton Street exquisite; "Chris" Cornehlsen, Superintendent Frank T. Clarke of the Coney Island track, with a host of other well-dressed and good-looking men wandered about and expressed their beliefs that the meeting was going to be a grand success.

Ernest Fleischmann strolled about, with one eye and both ears open for any "good thing" that was due to run during the afternoon, while his other eye watched the grand stand and rested, with occasional approval, on some charmingly dressed lady, for Fleischmann has an eye for beauty in woman as well as in horseflesh. Dr. Gideon L. Knapp talked in his usual deep bass voice, and found occasion for rejoicing when his horse Doggett won, though he was cast down over the defeat of his favorite, Sir Walter. Senator Hugh McCarren strolled about as unconcerned as if the fact that there was a lively campaign of a political character on over in his town (Brooklyn) had no interest for him. John A. Logan, the handsome and swarthy Ohioan, spent most of the afternoon quietly in a seat in the grand stand, and did not wander about to talk of possible triumphs he will have when the Horse Show opens next month.

Richard Croker, quietly dressed in dark clothes and as much interested in the racing as if he had never heard of such a thing as politics, attracted much attention as he hustled about making preparations for the shipment of Sir Excess, Rey del Carreres, and My Favorite, the latter the dam of Handspring, across the water next Tuesday. He eyed Henry of Navarre rather wistfully as if he would rather like to have him over in England next year to carry the blue for him in some of the races there.

A group of trainers that attracted considerable attention, because they were supposed to be carrying about a lot of valuable secrets, were J. J. Hyland, A. J. Joyner, John Huggins, William Lakeland, Louis Stuart, John Campbell, James McLaughlin, William Donohue, Byron McClelland, and J. J. McCafferty. The latter was probably the jolliest of the party, for he had won a very comfortable sum over the victory of his horse Wishard. The rest of them felt fairly well, however, as they had almost to a man backed Patrol to be no worse than second.

Riley Grannan was on hand, and so was "Pittsburg Phil," and both met with disaster in the same race. Grannan thought that Wild Violet could not lose the third race, on which he bet a small fortune, and Phil lost another sum that many would consider a large amount, by backing Sapelo. Neither would take the "tip" of the trainers, and they had a chance to regret it after they saw their choices ignominiously beaten. Taken all in all, it looked like a return of the good old racing days, and the crowd had a jolly day of it in spite of the rain. The racing was all that one could ask for, as the events were all well contested and resulted in rare good sport.

Chief of the races was the decision of the Manhattan Handicap at a mile and a quarter, in which Henry of Navarre was to be a starter, and give a lot of weight to all that ran against him. It was expected that Clifford would come out and try conclusions with Mr. Belmont's champion. But the stormy weather was against the horse, and so his trainer decided to keep him in the stable, rather than run against so good a horse as Henry was known to be on a day that was all against Clifford's performing up to his best, as he has some sort of a throat trouble. Dorian and Sir Francis were both scratched from the race, as they had no chance in it, but Counter Tenor was added, and, very much to the surprise of most of the crowd, he proved to be a very considerable factor in it.

With Clifford out of it, of course the favorite for the event was Henry of Navarre, but so strong was the belief that both Gallilee and Sir Walter had a chance in the race, that there was always a chance for speculators to get even money or better against their belief that Navarre could not win. The heavy track and the heavy weight, it was thought, might tell against Henry of Navarre when it came to a bit of hard running. But Henry was equal to all emergencies, and won the race in such impressive fashion as to again stamp him as about the best of the racers in America. The time of the race, 2:07, was, considering the state of the track, a most remarkable performance, and means as good as 2:06 or better over a good track.

When the horses were sent off on their journey the light-weighted Counter Tenor was sent out to make the pace a hot one, and he did it. At first it looked as if Sir Walter was going out to chase him, but before a half mile had been run Doggett brought Sir Walter back alongside Henry of Navarre and allowed Gallilee to take the second place and keep Counter Tenor company. In making the run over the hill, Counter Tenor and Gallilee raced together about a couple of lengths in front of Sir Walter and Henry of Navarre, who were being held for the run down the hill to the finish.

Once the trip down hill was begun, there was a closing up, and at the last quarter pole the quartet were all in a bunch and about on even terms. Gallilee was the first to quit. He found the pace too hot for him, and fell to the rear. Sims's efforts to get him going again having failed. Counter Tenor tried to quit also, but little O'Leary got at him with whip and spur and kept at the tired brute until he "got his second wind" and came again. Meanwhile, Sir Walter and Henry were having a brush for the lead, and as the horses came down toward the crowd it looked for an instant as if Sir Walter was not only going to give Henry a race of it, but a very hard one.

Then the crowd began to cheer and applaud, and while the Sir Walter partisans were making most of their noise the horses of their fancy began to falter a bit, and Henry of Navarre to draw away from him. Within a hundred yards Henry had shaken Sir Walter off, and Counter Tenor, who had begun to run freely once more, drew up alongside the Oneck Stable horse and gained on him with every stride. He also began to move up on Henry. So Griffin shook the champion up a bit.

That shaking up was all that Henry needed, for, rousing himself, he stole over the ground with that splendid space-devouring stride of his, and, flashing by the judges, was the winner of the race in splendid style. Counter Tenor, who had run about as good a race as he ever ran, was second by a length and a half, and Sir Walter was twice that distance further back. Sims had stopped riding Gallilee when he saw that he was hopelessly beaten, and so Mr. Beard's horse brought up the rear of the procession.

Henry of Navarre was wildly cheered when Griffin rode back to weigh in, for the horse, his jockey, and particularly his owner, are deservedly popular with the public. Mr. Belmont has given so much of his time, his energy, and his money to the turf of late that the crowd was delighted to see his colors to the fore in the race that he had set his heart on winning.

The other stake race had preceded the running of the handicap. It was the Nursery Stakes, for two-year-olds, and was run over the straight or Eclipse Course of three-quarters of a mile. But six of the horses eligible for the race went to the post for the struggle, Ben Brush being the fancy of the knowing ones to win the event. Crescendo's weight had been corrected to 120 pounds, as Mr. Burke, his owner, had protested to the Stewards that there had been a penalty put on his colt for winning at the Gravesend track on Saturday, while none had been assigned to Ben Brush and Hazlet, both of which had won on the same day and at the same track. But, even with this weight off, Crescendo was not able to make a showing against the crack of "Mike" Dwyer's string.

Before the start was made Ben Brush stumbled in one of the breaks and, throwing Sims over his head, went off down the track. Now, Ben Brush is one of the best-tempered horses in training, and so, instead of running away and smashing things generally, he allowed himself to be caught before he had gone a sixteenth of a mile. Sims was not badly enough shaken to amount to anything, and he at once remounted, and a few moments later Mr. Rowe got the horses away to a splendid start.

Hazlet and Woodvine at once went to the front and, closely followed by Ben Brush, began their run over the course. The horses ran in this way, with the rest quickly shaken off, until after they had passed through the dip and over the little hill a quarter of a mile from the finish. Then Sims gave Ben Brush a little leeway and the splendid colt went to the front in fifty yards, and then won handily, although he beat Hazlet but half a length. It was the easy way that he won instead of the distance that impressed observers and made the subsequent speculation as to whether he was better than Requital quite the proper thing. Crescendo's performance was a great disappointment to Mr. Burke and his many friends, as they thought that at the difference in the weights he would be able to give Ben Brush quite a race. But Crescendo did not seem to take kindly to the track, over which he had never run before.

By all odds the best of the four other races that were run during the afternoon was the last. This was over the full Withers mile, the new track that has been constructed so as to save going over the top of the hill near the water tower. Adelbert and Bloomer were the pair that made the struggle. Leaving the others after the circle in the track had been negotiated and the main track reached, the pair fought it out to the finish in a struggle in which first the one and then the other had the advantage. It was a bruising run all the way, and the victory finally rested with Adelbert by about six inches. Adelbert won solely through the superior riding of Sims, to whom all the credit of the victory belongs, as Bloomer appeared to be the better of the pair, but she had an inexperienced stable boy on her back.

Adelbert's victory was the second of the afternoon for the popular Preakness Stable. In the opening dash of the afternoon, which was a run of three-quarters of a mile, Helen Nichols and Wernberg had the struggle between them until five furlongs of the distance had been covered. Both of the leaders seemed to find the going very hard over the new track, and so when they reached the main track there was a perceptible lessening of their speed. Then Perkins, who had been waiting with Beldemere, gave the mare her chance, and she went to the front and won the race very handily by a couple of lengths from Helen Nichols, while Wernberg had to be content with the third place. The others never cut any figure in the race.

In the second event Doggett, who was not generally supposed to have any chance in the run of a mile, showed how easy it is to be mistaken in horse racing. After Gotham had run himself to a standstill Doggett went to the front, and won by a half length from Brandywine, who finished strong, but not quite strong enough to win. Connoisseur had much the worst of the start, was slow to get going, and could never catch the leaders, so that he finished an indifferent third.

The other race was a five-furlong scramble for two-year-old maidens. There were a lot of "good things" in it—Wild Violet, Sapelo, Patrol, and Wishard. The latter proved to be the real good one, and he won as he pleased from Patrol, who beat one of the other good things, Sapelo, by about a half dozen lengths. Wild Violet was never able to make any showing in the race.

Details of the day's sport, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:14¾.

1—Beldemere, Preakness Stable's b. m., 4 years, by Belvidere-Vintage, 111 pounds..(Perkins)
2—Helen Nichols, Duke & Wishard's ch. m., 5, 119.....(Reiff)
3—Wernberg, James McLaughlin's b. h., 4, 115.....(Taral)
4—Waltzer, 3, 114.
5—Sir Frances, 5, 109.
6—Bellicoso, 3, 104.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1	3—1	8—1	Sir Francis	3—1
9—5	1—1	Nichols	7-10	15—1	Stonenellie	6—1
2—1	Wernberg	7-10	12—1	Bellicoso	4—1
3—1	Waltzer	4—5			

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for three-year-olds. The Withers mile. Time—1:43½.

1—Doggett, Oneck Stable's ch. c., by The Bard-Rosewood, 118 pounds.....(Doggett)
2—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 109.....(Griffin)
3—Connoisseur, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 117.....(Sims)
4—Gotham, 117.
5—The Sage, 109.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1	Doggett	5—2	6—5	Gotham	2—5
5—2	Brandywine	7-10	10—1	The Sage	3—1
7—2	Connoisseur	4—5			

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for maiden two-year-olds. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:00¾.

1—Wishard, Duke & Wishard's b. g., by Bob Miles-Orange Blossom, 110 pounds...(Reiff)
2—Patrol, Blemton Stable's br. g., 109..(Griffin)
3—Sapelo, R. K. Hunter's b. c., 112....(Sims)
4—Ledeross, 109.
5—My Nettie, 109.
6—Sagamore, 109.
7—Golf, 109.
8—Wild Violet, 106.
9—Laurelton, 112.
10—Superstition, 109.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—1	Wishard	8—5	4—1	Sagamore	7—5
9—5	Patrol	7—10	15—1	Golf	6—1
3—1	Sapelo	1—1	4—1	Wild Violet	7—5
15—1	Boisterous	8—1	15—1	Laurelton	6—1
20—1	My Nettie	7—1	15—1	Superstition	6—1

Won by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—The Nursery Stakes, a handicap, for two-year-olds, of $150 each, the association to add $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Eclipse Course. Time—1:11¾.

1—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Bramble-Roseville, 107 pounds.....(Sims)
2—Hazlet, D. Gideon's ch. c., 111.....(Griffin)
3—Woodvine, Blemton Stable's ch. f., 104.....(Perkins)
4—Crescendo, 120.
5—Palmerston, 85.
6—Silver Il., 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5	Ben Brush	1—8	6—1	Crescendo	3—5
8—1	Hazlet	2—1	15—1	Palmerston	6—1
4—1	Woodvine	7—5	15—1	Silver Il.	5—1

Won by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE—Manhattan Handicap; a handicap, for three-years-olds and upward, of $100 each, the association to add the amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $3,500, of which $700 to second and $300 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:07.

1—Henry of Navarre, Blemton Stable's ch. h., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 127 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Counter Tenor, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 100.....(O'Leary)
3—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., 5, 107.....(Doggett)
4—Gallilee, 4, 108.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5	H. of Nav	Out.	3—1	Sir Walter	7—10
15—1	C'ter Tenor	2—1	11—5	Gallilee	1—2

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. The Withers mile. Time—1:43. No bid for the winner.

1—Adelbert, Preakness Stable's gr. g., 6 years, by Woodford-Adelaide, 108 pounds, $1,200...(Sims)
2—Bloomer, Cambridge Stable's b. f., 2, 77, $1,300.....(O'Donnell)
3—The Swain, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 3, 88, $900.....(Hirsch)
4—The Coon, 3, 93.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5	Adelbert	1—3	3—1	The Swain	8—5
2—1	Bloomer	2—1	10—5	The Coon	1—3

Won by a head; fifteen lengths between second and third.

Steeplechases at Morris Park To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward, of $25 each; to the winner, $350; second, $100; third, $50; selling allowances. Two miles, over eight hurdles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Kilkenny	163	Caracas	150
The Duffer	163	Fugitive	138
Bickie	157	Poteen	138
May Blossom	156	Maretti	135

SECOND RACE.—Maidens (at starting; steeplechase course; entrance, $10; the winner, $350; second, $100; third, $50. Two miles.

*Powerful	172	Mars Chan	147
*San Joaquin	160	Escape	135
*Sunlock	150	Olindo	135
*Lotus	150	Scud	135
Daybreak	147		

*Doubtful starters.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap steeplechase of $10 each; guaranteed value $1,200, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. About three miles.

Lady Raymond	166	Hesperion	144
The Peer	157	Lafayette	139
St. Luke	149	Duke of Abercorn	138
Woodford	148	El Dorado	138
My Luck	147	Olindo	136
Lion Heart	145		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; entrance, $10; to the winner, $300; second, $70; third, $30; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

Irish Reel	114	Halton	109
Buckrene	112	Sufficient	106

FIFTH RACE.—Welter-weight flat race, for all ages; to the winner, $800; second, $50. The Withers mile.

Solitaire	150	Chesapeake	147
My Luck	147	Deerslayer	141
Sunlock	147	Richards	138

GOOD PRICES FOR ROADSTERS.

Bidding Was Spirited at W. D. Grand's Combination Sale.

W. D. Grand's combination sale of carriage and road horses at the American Exchange yesterday was well attended. Bidding was spirited, and good prices were obtained.

The sales at the exchange this season have been very successful. The Village Farm, C. J. and H. Hamlin, on a consignment of eighteen head, realized the handsome total of $7,395. The highest price paid for a pair was got by W. C. Bryant's Hunter and Hydra, Max Casperri paying $2,000 for them.

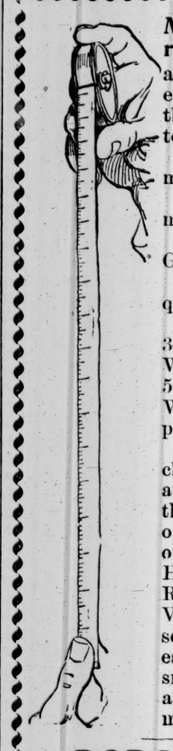
Count Castellane was represented at the sale by Charles Raoul Duval, who bid in for the Count King Beaux and Sunny Boy, a pair of handsome chestnuts, and the The Peer, another chestnut gelding. He paid for the pair $1,325, and for the single horse $500. All were from the Village Farm stock.

Nelson Robinson of this city bought a four-in-hand team, paying $2,000 for the whole. The wheelers are bay geldings and the leaders chestnut geldings. They will make a fine appearance. W. C. Bryant's fourteen head realized $6,340, an average of $525.

The horses sold were:

PROPERTY OF C. J. AND H. HAMLIN, VILLAGE FARM, EAST AURORA, N. Y.

King Beauty, ch. f., by Mambrino King, dam Aileen and Sunny Boy, ch. f., by Chauncey Boy, dam Charity, 4 years, 15 hands; Charles Raoul Duval, New-York	$1,325
Village Farm Belle, ch. m., by Macbeth, dam imported French coach mare, 6 years, 15.3 hands; H. J. Park, New-York	600
Village Lad, ch. g., 8 years, 15.3 hands; H. J. Park, New-York	750
Irma and Ethel, b. ms., by Almont, Jr., 5 and 4 years, 15.3 hands; Thomas Adams, Jr., New-York	620
Village Queen, br. m., by Almont, Jr., dam Queenie, 8 years, 14.2½ hands; C. Havemeyer, New-York	350



Measure a room and you can tell exactly what the cost will be to carpet it.

Bigelow Axminsters, $1.40.
Smith's Axminsters, $1.00.
Smith's Gobelins, $1.10.
Smith's Moquettes, 90c.

Best quality 3-shoot Worsted, 5-frame Royal Wiltons, $1.50 per yard.

Prices include making and laying on the floor. All our own makes of carpets—Hejaz, Mosaics, Royal Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels, and Tapestries—at a small profit above cost of manufacture.

DOBSON'S,
2 East 14th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 809-811 Chestnut Street.

Bicycles.

Great Sale of Road Wheels at Half Cost.
THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,
306-310 West 59th St. and 20 Warren St., N. Y. City. Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK STEEPLECHASES AND HURDLE RACES.

WEDNESDAYS, October 16th, 23d, and 30th.

Each Day—Two Steeplechases, Two Hurdle Races, and a Flat Race.

Arline, b. m., by Almont, Jr., dam Aurelia, 7 years, 14.3 hands, and Belle King, b. m., by Mambrino King, dam Belle T., 4 years, 14.3 hands; Dr. F. S. Howard, New-York	390
Thetia, b. m., by Mambrino King, dam Inheritress, 5 years, and Cardiff, b. f., by Salvation, 4 years, 15.3½ hands; Nelson Robinson, New-York	1,000
Count and Kendal, ch. fs., by Cogent; dams, imported French coach mares, 4 and 5 years, 15.2½ hands; T. S. Simmonds, New-York	825
Bonheur and Menelaus, b. gs., by Chimes, 5 and 6 years, 15.3 hands; Nelson Robinson, New-York	1,000
The Peer, ch. g., by Mambrino King, dam Dottet, 4 years, 15.3 hands; C. R. Duval, New-York	500
Forecast, blk. g., by Mambrino King, dam Grandmother, 4 years, 15.2 hands; Mr. Casperri, New-York	210
Vesper Chimes, br. g., by Chimes, dam Aurelia, 4 years, 15.1 hands; Erwin & Chinn, New-York	325
Total for 18 head	$7,395
Average	410

THE PROPERTY OF H. M. TICHENOR & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Peacock, blk. g., by Young Joe and Pageant, g. g., by Belknap, 5 and 6 years, 15.2½ hands; J. C. Simmonds, Carrolton, S. C.	$380
Miles, ch. f., 6 years, 15.3 hands; S. Sautter, Albany, N. Y.	150
Fairview and Fairfield, br. cobs, by Ninan, 6 years, 15.2 hands; A. H. Cashman, New-York	500

THE PROPERTY OF PIERRE LORILLARD, JR., TUXEDO, N. Y.

Dr. Gray, gr. g., 16.1 hands; M. Casperri, New-York	300
Max, gr. g., by Pilot Medium, 16 hands; H. Waldo, New-York	350
Stutter and Guy, br. and ch. gs., 16 hands; J. C. Patterson, New-York	210
Electress, g. m., by Will Crocker, 15.3 hands; J. Bowne, New-York	75
Steel, g. g., 16 hands; J. Newcombe, New-York	125
Flower Girl, br. m., 16 hands; M. Culnane, New-York	120
Chestnut gelding, 15.1 hands; C. S. Patterson, New-York	105
Feathers, g. m., 14.2 hands; P. Tiffany, New-York	125
Tyrola, ch. m., by Tyrolean, 15 hands; M. McDonald, New-York	105

THE PROPERTY OF W. C. BRYANT, MARION, OHIO.

Hunter, b. g., by Fendijee, and Hydra, b. g., by Ehlobas, 6 and 5 years, 16.2 hands; M. Casperri, New-York	$2,000
Tristan and Osiris, cherry bays, 15.3 hands.	600
Sparkle, m., by Dashing Duke, 5 years, 15.3 hands; J. H. Spratly, New-York	350
Alibaba, b. f., 5 years, 15.3 hands; C. W. Chapin, New-York	400
H. O., ch. g., by Cornelius, 6 years, 15.3 hands; M. Casperri, New-York	400
Francais and Tres Jolie, br. gs., 5 years, 15.2 hands; J. W. Howe, New-York	775
Roufler, ch. g., by Bismarck, 6 years, 16 hands; J. Doyle, New-York	250
Boxer, b. g., by Algona, 5 years, 16 hands; H. Baxter, New-York	225
Heck, br. g., by Ehlobas, 5 years, 15.3 hands; J. H. Spratly, New-York	350
Volt, b. g., by Escort, and Bon Ton, g. g., 5 years, 15 hands; Hubreiger Brothers, New-Haven, Conn.	750
Guide, br. f., by Ehlobas; Heinemann Brothers, New-York	240
Total for fourteen head	$6,340
Average	$525

THE PROPERTY OF H. M. WHITEHEAD, ORADELL STOCK FARM, ORADELL, N. J.

Kingmond, blk. g., by The King, dam Rosemond; M. Casperri, New-York	$260
Kingbolt, b. g., (2:27,) by The King, dam by Young Jim, 9 years; J. Maguire, New-York	225
Ant, br. f., by Anteros, dam Bertha, 3 years, 16 hands; S. A. Tracey, New-York.	50

Brasfield Sale of Trotters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15.—At the W. R. Brasfield combination sale of trotters, which opened here this morning, thirty-two head were disposed of for a total of $6,835.

Among those present were David Bonner, George S. Singerly, William Russell Allen, and other noted horsemen.

W. J. Rose of Nebraska paid the largest price, for a bay filly, by Onward-Roberta, a sister to Beuzetta, 2:08¾.

Best sales were:

Roberta A., b. f., yearling, by Onward, dam by Harrold; H. J. Rose, Omaha, Neb	$1,600
Zuletta, 2:10, ch. m., 4, by Onward, dam by Harrold; Charles Noland, Philadelphia	1,300
Violetta, b. f., yearling, by Hinter Wilkes, dam by King Rene; Charles Nolan	530
Kohinoor, b. f., by Red Wilkes, dam by Almont; Andrew Rice, Nashville, Tenn.	255
Belle Simmons, 2:24, blk. m., 4, by Simmons, dam by Sultan; H. H. Longstreet, Mount Vernon, O.	300
Willis Phelps, b. g., 4, by Amrath, dam by Zero; George S. Singerly, Philadelphia	310

BROWN JIM'S RACE.

After Losing Five Heats He Took Three Straight at Mystic.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—It took four heats to finish the two races at Mystic Park postponed from Saturday. In the pacing race Alcinta was never headed two heats, while in the trot Mart Demarest made his drive with Brown Jim in the stretch. Gen. Turner engineered this latter job, and won several thousand dollars. The General owns Brown Jim, and bought him for little money in the early pools, and then bought all the field tickets against Wag when he sold favorite, which was at the time. Five times has Brown Jim started on the New-England tracks, and not till this race did the General cut loose. The summaries:

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Brown Jim, br. g., by Condam by Ernest John, (M. Demarest)	9	9	10	8	10	1	1	1	
Wag, blk. g., by Wilkes Bay, (McCoy and Trout)	6	2	1	3	1	3	7	4	
Alpha, br. g., by Sorrento, (Cleveland)	1	1	7	6	9	10	6	5	
Much Ado, b. s., (Cook and Walker)	8	7	2	1	2	2	2	3	
Chance, ch. g., (Carmichael and Blanchard)	2	3	3	10	7	9	8	6	
Kit Baker, b. m., (Green and Sheridan)	5	8	5	9	3	5	4	2	
Young Wildlide, b. s., (Pierce)	3	10	4	4	5	6	3	7	
Number Seven, b. g., (Titer)	11	6	8	5	4	8	5	8	
Eldora, b. m., (Isabel)	4	5	6	2	6	4	dr		
Tillie Wilkes, b. m., (Dodge)	7	4	9	7	8	7	dr		
Adell, b. g., (Blanchard)	10	11	dr						

Time—2:20¼; 2:18½; 2:19½; 2:23¼; 2:23; 2:24; 2:20; 2:20.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Alcinta, b. m., by Alcantara-dam untraced, (Golden)	8	9	1	1	1				
Wauco, b. m., by Abdallah Wilkes, (Reynolds)	5	1	2	3	3				
Jimmy B., b. g., by Cromwell, (Mosher)	1	7	7	6	4				
Tony Wilcox, b. g., (Spangler)	7	2	5	2	2				
Talo, br. m., (Coville)	4	3	5	4	6				
Smith, br. s., (Metcalf)	3	5	4	5	7				
Touch Me Not, ch. m., (Brooks)	10	6	6	7	5				
Bayard Wilkes, br. s., (Woodburry)	2	4	8	dr					
B. H. D., br. s., (Demarest)	6	10	9	dr					
Klick Klock, b. m., (Snow)	9	8	dis						

Time—2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:14¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¼.

SEYLEX WAS OVERLOOKED.

But He Won the 2:15 Trot at Saugus in Straight Heats.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—The opening of the big Saugus meeting was spoiled to-day by the rain after one race had been completed and four heats paced in another. The air was raw and the track heavy. In the 2:15 trot Yankee Luck and Fred B. sold at $50 each, and the field at $30. Seylex was overlooked, but the California bred gelding won two heats handily. When headed ten lengths from the wire in the third Seylex responded gamely, struggled to his limit, and won by a head.

Sclavonic was favorite in the 2:22 pace at $25, Robert R., $20; George Wallace, and Frank Clay, $15 each, and the others for from $1 to $5. Robert R won the first two heats easily, got away bad the third, and in the fourth was outfooted in the stretch. Daisy B., the winner of the last two heats, was selling for $1 in the early selling. The summaries:

2:15 Class.—Troting; purse $600.

Seylex, b. g., by Alban-Woodflower, by Ansel, (Kervick)	1	1	1
Yankee Luck, b. g., (Bowen)	3	2	3
Fred B., b. g., (Whitney)	4	3	2
Miss Fullerton, b. m., (Ramsey)	2	5	5
Vega, blk. s., (Marsh)	5	4	4
Honeywood, b. m., (Gallagher)	dis.		

Time—2:10¾; 2:18¾; 2:17.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $600; (unfinished.)

Robert R., br. g., by Banner Boy (Gatcomb)	1	1	4	2
Daisy B., ro. m., by Richard Scoball, (Snow)	7	4	1	1
Sclavonic, gr. s., (Bowen)	2	2	2	3
George Wallace, b. s., (Wallace)	3	6	3	4
Frank Clay, blk. g., (Cunningham)	4	3	5	7
Fred S., b. g., (Brigham)	5	5	6	5
Chronides, b. g., (Newcomb)	6	8	7	6
The Duke, ch. g., (Haris)	8	7	dis.	

Time—2:18¼; 2:16¼; 2:17½; 2:20¾.

The New Turf and Field Club.

The Turf and Field Club, the social organization that has taken the old Morris Park track, in Westchester, has organized, with the Hon. Perry Belmont as President, S. Howland Robbins Vice President, and E. C. Potter, William H. Sands, and S. Howland Robbins Executive Committee.

A HUNT OVER SLIPPERY WAYS.

The Ride of the Meadowbrooks Dangerous but Without Accident.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Although a cold and penetrating rain was falling all the afternoon on the harbor hills, it did not prevent the cross-country run of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club along the shore of Long Island Sound. The turf was exceedingly slippery, and made the jumps over hedges and fences very dangerous. But these dangers seemed only to heighten the sport and excitement of following the hounds across country. The horsemanship of Mr. Kinsley Magoun of the Meadowbrook Club and A. W. Wheeler of the Quarn Hunt Club of Melton Mobray, England, were exceptionally good. Both rode and jumped with unusual pluck and vim, and were the first in at the finish.

The hunt party met at Louzar's Hotel, Lakeville, at 1 o'clock, where a hunt breakfast was served. The trail led the hunt party over the most picturesque and roughest hunting ground on Long Island. After an exceedingly lively run of ten miles over the harbor and Wheatley hills, the hounds led the party along the shore of Long Island Sound to the Roslyn Breakwater, where the "kill" took place, and the hunt party broke up. Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden hand

POLITICAL STUDY FOR WOMEN

Mrs. Blake Began a Course on the State Constitution — Some of Those Who Were Present.

The Society for Political Study is to devote itself to the laudable object of studying the State Constitution this Winter, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake began the first talk on that topic yesterday afternoon at the regular place of meeting of the society, 144 Madison Avenue.

The first section of the new Constitution Mrs. Blake explained in detail.

"Men and women do not look at things from the same standpoint," she said, in speaking of a trial by jury, upon which she dwelt at some length. "As Rudyard Kipling says, 'Men and women love each other; they are friends, but they never understand one another.'"

The society marked its agreement with that sentiment by applause.

"If a young girl is brought to trial, it will not be made a joke of if there are middle-aged women on the jury, and needless questions will not be asked.

"Only a woman can understand the feelings of a woman. Not until there is a Deborah on the bench and women on the jury will women have full justice."

There was very little discussion at the close of Mrs. Blake's remarks.

There has been a great deal of amalgamation going on in the woman's clubs within the last year or so. A woman known to be a prominent member of one club will be found at another totally different organization, and appears to be equally at home.

Mrs. Blake, the speaker yesterday, is President of the New-York Woman Suffrage Association. Occupying a conspicuous place in the room was Mrs. A. M. Palmer, President of the Professional Woman's League. In a front seat sat Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, ex-President of Sorosis. The announcement of a political meeting was given out by Miss Helen Varick Boswell of the Woman's National Republican Association.

THE SITUATION IN ALASKA

Recommendations of Gov. Sheakley in His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Gov. James Sheakley to-day submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior on the condition of affairs in the Territory of Alaska. He states that he personally inspected the Pribilof Islands and other important places in Alaska. The trip was made on the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush. To give an idea of the vast domain in the Territory, he says that one can sail 2,000 miles directly west of Sitka and still be within the bounds of Alaska.

Since the establishment of a United States Commissioner's court, much has been done toward suppressing smuggling and the manufacture, use, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Gov. Sheakley says the extinction of the sea otter and other fur-bearing animals in that region is inevitable, and the natives will be left helpless and destitute, and he suggests that the United States Government take steps to assist them to learn new industries. Speaking of the rapidly diminishing seals, Gov. Sheakley says that the official inspection of skins taken by pelagic sealers last year showed anywhere from 65 to 80 per cent. of female skins, thus confirming previous investigation on this point. So long as buckshot is being picked from the hides of young males killed on the Pribilof Islands, and maimed and wounded seals limp about the hauling grounds, and so long as from 55 to 90 per cent. of the pelagic catches sent to London are females, (none of which is ever taken on the lands,) it is needless to inquire further for the cause of demolition of the seals, both upon the hauling and breeding grounds.

He did not see anything in the method of handling seals at the islands which would warrant the views as to decadency presented in the British case. The rehabilitation of the rookeries would be an easy matter if adequate protection were afforded the females. He stated that better protection would be necessary for their restoration than that afforded by the findings of the Paris tribunal. Gov. Sheakley gives a detailed description of the life of the mother seals in hunting food and the manner in which they are caught by pelagic sealers. The catch along the Northwest coast by American vessels last Spring, he says, did not reach a hundred skins per schooner, while the British average was about 200. Great Britain gave to the Canadian sealers increased facilities by availing herself of a technicality and violating the clear intent of the Paris regulations relating to firearms.

He recommends that the Treasury Department issue such instructions as will insure the taking, between the 1st of June and the 15th of July, of a quota of every marketable sealskin on the Pribilof Islands.

THE UNION VETERAN LEGION

Preparing for Its Grand Encampment in Buffalo To-day.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—The various railroad stations were alive this morning with the hundreds of veterans flocking into the city from all parts of the country to attend the tenth annual encampment of the Union Veteran Legion. This is, however, but the preliminary skirmish, and the onslaught will begin in earnest to-morrow. The weather to-day is bad, but the city has nevertheless donned its gala dress, and every latch-string is hung on the outside in token of unbounded hospitality toward the boys in blue.

The preliminary arrangements for the convention are fully completed. The Executive Committee met last night, and discussed the financial affairs of the legion, which are said to be in good shape. To-morrow a grand parade will be held, in which over 3,000 veterans are expected to take part.

In the race for the election of National Commander there is great rivalry, four candidates especially making a hot fight. They are Col. George C. James of Cincinnati, Col. Richard J. Fanning of Columbus, Ohio; Col. William B. Chapman of Bradford, Penn.; and Gen. John J. Callahan of Buffalo. The latter is the present Senior Vice Commander of the legion and has good prospects of securing the prize.

Among the prominent veterans who have reached Buffalo are the Rev. John A. Danks, Glenfield, Penn., Chaplain in Chief; Gen. J. F. Slagel, Pittsburg; Adjt. Gen. M. B. C. Wright, Washington; Col. Charles F. McKenna, Pittsburg; Surgeon General M. S. Crane, Newark, N. J.; Albert H. Hay, Pittsburg, the first National Commander of the legion. Philadelphia sent to-day in its party Past National Commander H. R. Miller and Past Adjt. Gen. E. Caldwell. New-York has sent a large delegation, which arrived to-night. Among them is Col. John S. Phillips.

Encampment No. 73 of Philadelphia, ninety strong, is quartered at the Mansion House. Reading, Penn., is also well represented.

A GIRL'S DETERMINED SUICIDE

Deserted by Her Affianced, She Resorts to Carbolic Acid and Gas.

Frederica Winter, a native of Germany, thirty-one years old, committed suicide at her home, 987 Park Avenue, Monday night, by first taking a dose of carbolic acid and then turning on the gas in her room.

The suicide was a dressmaker by occupation, and came to this country with her brother, Herman, four years ago from Ritthude, near Hanover.

The brother and sister lived with Frederick Evers, at 987 Park Avenue. Shortly after her arrival in this country, the young woman became engaged to Christian Heilsbron, a grocery clerk, and the wedding day was arranged for, but about a year ago Heilsbron jilted Miss Winter. The young woman became very melancholy, and was often heard to remark that she wished she were dead.

The odor of gas was noticed coming from the girl's room, and on breaking open the door, her brother and Evers found her lying, unconscious, on the bed, with the gas escaping from the burner. The windows were thrown open, and two physicians called, but the young woman was already dead.

Besides the effects of the gas, it was also found that carbolic acid had played its part in causing death.

Loyal Legion Biennial Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Gen. Lucius Fairchild, A. Noel Blakeman, Major T. B. O'Dell, Gen. T. B. Hubbard, and Gen. Horace Porter arrived to-night. This party of gentlemen, together with many others, came to Washington for the purpose of attending the biennial meeting of the Commanders in Chief of the Loyal Legion, the sessions of which will begin to-morrow. Many business matters will confront the meeting, but it is expected that the gathering will come to an end to-morrow night.

THE POISONING OF ODENDAHL

Crystals of Strychnine in Epsom Salts, Coroner Dobbs Thinks, Got There by Accident.

The case of Otto Odendahl of 658 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, who died about ten days ago from the effects of strychnine which he took unwittingly in a dose of epsom salts, is still under investigation at the Coroners' office.

The epsom salts were purchased at the drug store kept by Weisman & Muellenbach, 9 Bible House. It is a thoroughly reputable drug store, as well as an old-established one, and it appears from statements made by Coroner Hobbs, who has charge of the case, that no blame can be attached to any one, so far as the sale of the salts is concerned.

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, chemist of the Health Department, made an analysis of the salts and discovered crystals of strychnine, a preparation which is found at only the wholesale stores.

Coroner Dobbs, who had a long interview with Weisman & Muellenbach yesterday, said afterward:

"I am satisfied that this is not a case of intentional poisoning on the part of any one. I think it is a combination of most remarkable accidents. I do not believe the mother poisoned the boy. There was an insurance of only $70 on his life, and the funeral expenses would amount fully to as much.

Besides, it would be impossible for any one to have purchased the strychnine in the form in which it was found in the salts. The druggists inform me also that they do not keep the poison in the state in which Dr. Lederle found it. Five hundred packages of epsom salts similar to the one sold to Odendahl have been sold from their store recently, with no ill results so far as they know."

Chemist Lederle is making a further analysis of the salts, and the contents of the boy's stomach are being analyzed by Dr. Scheele.

HOW MRS. RORER FRIES

DELIGHTFUL FRITTERS AND OTHER GASTRONOMIC DELIGHTS.

At the Food Show She Tells Many Interesting Facts About "Lucca" and Cottonseed Oils.

"This requires a much slower fire than anything we have previously fried," said Mrs. Rorer, as she undertook the preparation of French batters before her audience, at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, yesterday afternoon.

"Instead of trying my fat with a bread crust, as previously, you will see that I merely drop in a little of the batter, and if it browns properly I know that everything is right."

The first batter was cooked before using, and was known as the "Queen fritter batter."

"You see that I have nothing to raise this but the eggs," said Mrs. Rorer, "and it must be beaten perfectly smooth and light.

"It might take ten minutes for a person who does not understand beating and who tightens up the muscles of the arm in trying it."

The first things made of the batter were ragglets, which were carefully squeezed into the fat through a tube. They looked, when completed, very much what the name implies.

"They are for sweets," Mrs. Rorer went on, "and, as we cannot sweeten the batter, they must be served with powdered sugar. Vanilla powder is very good to use with the sugar. This afternoon I shall use cinnamon.

"Ragglets are very nice in the afternoon, when chocolate is served instead of tea.

"This same batter is good for éclairs. I would use for that a long baking tin, line the bottom with oiled paper, and put the batter on through the tube, drawing it carefully toward me, as you see. The éclairs should be about two inches apart when put in. Beat the yolk and white of an egg together; put it over the top, and bake about thirty-five minutes.

"Take the same batter for the fritters, and with a teaspoon drop it into the fat.

"These are very good in Summer. They can be opened at one end, and a strawberry rolled in sugar inserted. Strawberry sugar can be used for the outside, and a very nice dish for luncheon is the result.

"No, I do not suppose this is olive oil I am using for frying," said Mrs. Rorer in answer to a question.

"The oil we buy as olive is a large part cottonseed oil. The olive oil has a very strong taste of olives, and is considered rancid by Americans.

"I should advise you to get the cottonseed oil in the first place, instead of paying a higher price for the same thing under another name. There is nothing objectionable in cottonseed oil.

"The real olive oil will cost $5 a gallon, and the lucca (that word does not mean anything)—the cottonseed and olive oil combined—will not be more than $2.25 a gallon."

Banana and apple fritters, and the little bouchées—tiny batter cups to be filled with creamed chicken, sweetbreads, or mushrooms—were made from another combination of materials.

The bouchées are made with an iron. The one used yesterday had been roughened by an accident, and the two little cups first tried were not formed satisfactorily.

"Never allow your materials or utensils to get the best of you," said Mrs. Rorer. "I always think that materials are like children, and if you let them get the best of you once they will again."

The bouchées came out in perfect condition at another trial.

"Fill and place each on a napkin in a plate, and you have the prettiest little entrées possible," said the maker, placing the little cups upright, after having left them standing bottom side upward a few moments to drain.

The programme for the afternoon covered the following formulas:

Queen Fritters.—Put two ounces of butter and a half pint of water over the fire to boil; when boiling add a half pint, or four ounces, of flour; stir and cook for just a minute. When cold add one at a time, four eggs. Fry by spoonfuls in smoking hot fat. Serve with powdered sugar.

East Indian Fritters.—Mix with the Queen fritter batter a half cup of grated cocoanut. Dip pieces of pineapple in the batter, fry, and serve with powdered sugar.

Banana Fritters.—Peel the bananas, cut them into halves, and then into quarters. Dust them with powdered sugar, and stand aside for fifteen or twenty minutes. Separate one egg, add to the yolk half cup of cold water. Now stir in carefully one-quarter teaspoonful salt and about a half cup flour. When smooth add a tablespoonful of olive oil and stir in well-beaten whites of the egg. Dip the bananas into this batter and fry.

Apples fritters are made after the same fashion.

Before closing Mrs. Rorer called attention to the manner in which she cut the fruit. The bananas were sliced lengthwise and the apples, after being pared, were cut in round slices from the whole fruit, and the core removed separately from each slice.

After receiving a thin coat of the batter they were placed in the fat to brown, care being taken in the case of the apple that it was thoroughly cooked.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 15.—Mrs. W. M. Christ of this city was shot and instantly killed last evening by her husband. Mrs. Christ was infatuated with Edwin Hart, and wrote him a tender epistle, which fell into the hands of Mrs. Hart, who handed it to Mr. Christ. Mrs. Christ denied the authorship of the letter. Christ claims that the revolver dropped accidentally to the floor and exploded. Christ is under arrest.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 15.—The striking iron molders, who have been out since Thursday, were greatly encouraged to-day, when the men employed by the A. & F. Brown foundry were called to work, the firm having agreed to their demands. The men asked an increase of 15 cents per day. The Worthington Pump Works granted the increase without a strike.

BRADFORD, Penn., Oct. 15.—A locomotive and eleven freight cars on the Buffalo Division of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad were wrecked here this morning. Fireman Jesse Baxter was killed and Engineer Brockway and Brakeman Hagmire were seriously injured.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Oct. 15.—W. B. Palmer, formerly teller of the Hamilton branch of the Bank of Commerce, was to-day sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for stealing the bank's funds. Palmer's defalcations amounted to about $12,000.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 15.—After a suspension of over seven weeks, due to drought, navigation was resumed on the Delaware and Hudson Canal this morning. The rain of Saturday and Sunday filled the depleted levels.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—Patrick O'Conner and Patrick McKellar were struck by a locomotive at the Lawrence Street crossing of the Central Road this morning and instantly killed.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
80, 82, 84 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited.
A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,
Director.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
848 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 86th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Misses Whitfield and Bliss Boarding
and Day School for Girls. 41 West 124th St.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40TH STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1683.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough College preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
67TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

City—Both Sexes.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y.
Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'klyn.
Branches in chief American and European cities.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Cortina School of Languages,
NO. 45 WEST 32D STREET.
The Cortina method. Send for circulars. French and German, special departments.
R. D. CORTINA, A. M., of Madrid, Principal.

Institute of Modern Languages.
Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

St. Hilda's School
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

Country—Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Teachers.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady graduate; quick method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
DELIGHTFUL RESORT
FOR LATE FALL MONTHS.
2,500 feet Elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains.
Special Pullman for the Springs via Washington
Leaves Pennsylvania R. R. station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., except Sunday, attached to the F. F. V. Limited, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Dining car.

Located on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Climate nowhere equaled. Hotel open all the year. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. and O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

THE LAKEWOOD
WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 21.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEASON GUESTS.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE. OPENS OCT. 17.
10TH SEASON. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, October 19th. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until October 19th.

MISS MARY M. POMEROY, NEVADA HOTEL, 70th St. and Boulevard, opens Tuesday, Oct. 22. Class and private lessons. Office hours, 11 to 12 daily.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York, October 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 24, 1895, and then opened, for repairing U. S. steamer "Atlantic." Specifications, &c., can be had here. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for repairing steamer 'Atlantic,'" and addressed to JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 30th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Autumn Resorts.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, N. J.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
60 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE.
LAKEVIEW HOUSE.
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

Legal Sales.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE Property of The Littleton Water and Electric Light Company.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New-Hampshire, in and for the County of Grafton, made at the September Term, 1895, in a suit therein pending, wherein CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, is plaintiff, and THE LITTLETON WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY and others are defendants, and in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the mortgage of The Littleton Water and Electric Light Company to said Central Trust Company of New-York, dated July 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds July 1, 1887, in Liber 392, at Folio 182, the undersigned, Central Trust Company of New-York, the mortgagee named in said mortgage, will sell the mortgaged property therein described at public auction, at the office of B. H. Corning, in the town of Littleton, in the County of Grafton, and State of New-Hampshire, on the 4th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.

The premises and property covered by said mortgage, and which will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, are briefly described as follows: All and singular the water and electric light works of The Littleton Water and Electric Light Company in Littleton, in the county of Grafton, in the State of New-Hampshire, including all the ways, rights of way, water rights, grounds, plant, pipes, pipe lines, hydrants, aqueducts, reservoirs, dams, wires, and other structures, and all real or personal property held or acquired by said Water and Electric Light Company for use in or in connection with the aforesaid works, or with any part thereof, or with the business of the same, including all the implements and materials necessary for operating the said works, and all machinery of all kinds, and all and singular the other personal property of every kind and description whatsoever belonging to said Water and Electric Light Company, wherever the same may be, and also all franchises connected with or relating to the aforesaid works, or to the construction, maintenance, or use of the same. For a more particular description, reference is hereby made to the record of the suit above mentioned and to the said mortgage, which is recorded as above set forth.

It is provided by the decree above mentioned that upon approval of the sale by the Court and full payment of the purchase money, said Central Trust Company of New-York shall make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a good and sufficient deed or deeds of the property sold, and that the terms of the sale shall be $10,000 to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in sixty days, and that no conveyance of the property shall be made until the whole price is paid.—Dated October 12, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee. By F. P. OLCOTT, President.
BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD, and
BINGHAM, MITCHELL & BATCHELLOR,
Solicitors for Central Trust Company of New-York.
o16-law7ww

TWO MONTHS
FOR
20 CENTS.
Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign and subsequent developments.
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TEN PAGES.
Send it to some friend in the country; just what he needs.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

23d ST., 225 WEST.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; singly or en suite; with board; references.

24 EAST 75th ST., (CORNER.)—First and second floor rooms; private baths; steam heated; superior cuisine; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

50TH ST., 26 WEST.—Suite two rooms; private bath; second floor back parlor, with board; references.

124 EAST 75th, (CORNER.)—Rooms, first and second floors; private baths; steam heated; accommodations; cuisine superior.

231 EAST 57th ST.—Boarders wanted; large rooms for couple or friends. $6 to $8.

A LADY LIVING IN 86TH ST., NEAR Columbus Av., can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address C. P. L., 1,242 Broadway.

MADISON AV., 651.—Elegant suite of rooms; also rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—ATTRACTIVE SECOND FLOOR, suites, private baths, single rooms, to gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

27th ST., 127 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, singly or together; handsomely furnished; private family.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; hot and cold water; select location; references.

FINE ALCOVE ROOM, ALSO HALL ROOM, with closet; near Park Avenue Hotel. Address G., 1,227 Broadway.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE AND hall room; private house; location central. Address W., 1,227 Broadway.

Rooms Wanted.

ROOMS WANTED—Gentleman, wife and daughter (12 years) want floor of four rooms, with bath, furnished for light housekeeping, "dinners out;" private house with owner preferred; rent must be moderate; quiet location, between 59th and 110th St.; references given and required. Box 225, York Harbor, Me.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the northerly side of THIRD STREET and on the westerly side of AMSTERDAM AVENUE, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street and on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant 100 feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-third Street with the easterly side of the Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of the Boulevard 145 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-third Street 225 feet to the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue at a point distant 145 feet 5 inches northerly from Ninety-third Street; thence southerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue 24 feet 11 inches to the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 93; thence westerly along said northerly side of present site of Grammar School No. 93 170 feet 1 inch to the westerly side of said site, (which point is distant 123 feet 5¾ inches northerly from the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, measured at right angles to said street;) thence southerly and along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 93 123 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street at a point distant 154 feet 11 inches easterly from the easterly line of the Boulevard; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street 54 feet 11 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands at the southeasterly corner of EAST HOUSTON and ESSEX STREETS, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, at the southeasterly corner of East Houston and Essex Streets, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcel of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of Essex Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 5 inches to the westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13; thence southerly along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13 100 feet; thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 8 inches to the easterly line of Essex Street; thence northerly along said easterly line of Essex Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

CITY CENSURED BY A JURY

A Badly Constructed Staircase Causes a Policeman's Death.

A Coroner's jury yesterday inquired into the death of Policeman Andrew Hendry, who died in the Hudson Street Hospital Oct. 11 from injuries received by falling over a balustrade in the Oak Street Station House. The jury found a verdict censuring the authorities.

They said, in effect, that death resulted from an accidental fall over the balustrade of the police station, and they censured the authorities for not having said balustrade of sufficient height.

Escaped from a Penitentiary.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 15.—George Roberts, one of the four men convicted of murder in causing the death of the engineer and fireman of a Big Four train at Fontainet, near here, during the American Railway Union strike last year, escaped from the Jeffersonville Penitentiary last night. He was a "trusty," and was driving a team outside the walls. A guard named Mahan was assaulted, and has not returned to consciousness.

It is supposed he saw Roberts escaping, and was assaulted by him. Because of his service to the State in furnishing information, Roberts's sentence was fixed at eight years.

The Way of the World.

From The Boston Transcript.

Bass—Did you hear what old Sinnikus said about you?

Cass—No, and I don't know as I care to hear it.

Bass—Possibly not; but, then, think what a pleasure it would be to me to tell it!

AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK THEATER. Eve. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2.
RICHARD MANSFIELD.....Lessee
FAREWELL WEEK MODJESKA. TO-NIGHT.
Mistress Betty.
—COMMENCING OCT. 21—
A New Romantic Comic Opera,
LEONARDO.
Words by Gilbert Burgess. | Music by Thomas Pearsall Thorne.
Produced under the direction of J. C. Duff.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HANSEL AND GRETEL. DALY'S THEATRE. Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
HANSEL & GRETEL,
Humperdinck's Fairy Opera
with
SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S English Opera Company and an orchestra of 50.
Herr Anton Seidl, conductor.

THE REVISION POSTPONED

Its Consideration Laid Over Until the Convention of 1898.

AN EPISCOPALIAN PROBLEM SHELVED

Flattering Report Presented by the Committee on the State of the Church to the Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—The great and burning question of revision, upon which the leading minds of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church in the United States have been engaged for three years past, which has been productive of tons of literature appealing to reason and to prejudice, and which has caused the eyes of the entire Church in this country to be directed toward the present General Conference, has been shelved until a more convenient season.

Recognizing, from the experiences of the past two weeks, the utter futility of any further attempt to complete consideration of the revision, so that it might be sent down to the dioceses for their action, the House of Deputies to-day, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to refer the entire matter to a special committee of its own members, with instructions to report at the Triennial Convention in Washington in 1898.

The test ballot upon the proposition to shelve was 187 to 90, less than one-half of the delegates being in their seats, but later, when the house had filled up and it was put as the substantative motion, scarcely a dozen voices were heard in the negative, and, with a sigh of relief, Secretary Hutchins laid aside the report.

By general consent Article IV. of the constitution, which provides for the establishment of what is known as the "provincial system," was exempted from the immediate operation of the resolution, in order that the delegates might avail themselves of the opportunity of putting themselves on record concerning this innovation. Debate was begun at the afternoon session, and continued until adjournment, some outspoken language being occasionally indulged in.

The House of Bishops this afternoon decided to erect Alaska into a missionary jurisdiction, and to proceed at once to the nomination of a Presbyter to be elected Bishop. A considerable portion of the missionary district of Texas was also detached and added to that of New-Mexico.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Church, presented by Dr. Duncan of Louisiana, put the delegates in good humor at the outset of the day's proceedings. It showed that in the last three years the increase in communicants had been 12 per cent., and in clergy 7 per cent. The entire strength of the denomination, its institutions, and alms-giving were summarized as follows, the contributions covering three years: Number of clergymen, 4,543; Bishops, 79; priests, 4,022; dioceses, 442; deacons ordained, 621; priests ordained, 511; candidates for holy orders, 567; lay readers, 1,873; baptisms, 190,850; persons confirmed, 131,473; communicants, 618,500; Sunday school officers and teachers, 45,515; pupils, 422,341; pupils in parish schools, 11,541; pupils in industrial schools, 9,980; contributions, $31,634,243; for diocesan purposes, $3,907,444; missionary purposes other than diocesan, $1,406,141; education of the ministry, $88,486; total for all purposes, $38,373,259.

After Pierpont Morgan had secured the passage of a resolution prohibiting the distribution on the floor of the house of books, pamphlets, and other printed matter, the question of referring the constitution was taken up with the result already stated. After the final vote the recess was taken.

Consideration of Article IV. was the special order upon reassembling. This section of the constitution has been approved by the Bishops. It provides that the dioceses and missionary districts shall be united into provinces by the General Conference, each province to include not less than five contiguous dioceses, and that in each province a synod composed of Bishops, clergy, and laity shall be constituted and endowed with specific legislative powers, among them the trials of Presbyters and deacons, contested parties having the right of appeal to a court of Bishops. It also provides that the Bishops of each province shall elect one of their number to be provincial Archbishop.

Debate was begun by Dean Hoffman of New-York, who made a strong argument in favor of the plan, taking the ground that the Church was now one great province, and that it must be broken up into smaller ones if practical consideration was hereafter to be given to many vital questions affecting the denomination. Other systems of provincial synods had been tried and utterly failed, and the one under consideration was the best yet suggested.

Lay Deputy Stephen P. Nash of New-York spoke vigorously on the other side. He said that the proposed provincial synod would utterly lack authority. The delegates would simply meet and talk. He would like to see the first step taken by any diocese with pride in the direction of surrendering its power to any synod. The scheme would bring the whole synodical system of the church into disgrace. It was fraught with danger and disintegration. It offered facility and opportunity for schism on the part of provinces, and it provided no method of enforcing obedience. How would the people of the United States regard a proposal to split up this country into provinces? Yet that was what they proposed to do with the church. "Postpone it, postpone it forever," cried the venerable speaker as he left the stand.

A series of amendments to the section were offered by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New-York. These, in brief, provided for a system of State provinces, to be created in each State having three dioceses, to be composed of two houses, meeting every three years, making their own rules, but exercising only such powers as should be conferred upon them by the General Conference. Dr. Huntington was opposed to the creation of Archbishops. He had, he said, stood by "primate" to the death, but twelve Archbishops marching across the horizon were too much even for him. He believed in State rule, and it was an evil day when the General Conference struck out the word "State" and replaced it with "diocese." The day was coming when the House of Bishops would necessarily be a representative body, and the provincial synods would be precisely the organization to say who should sit in the Senate of Bishops.

The debate was continued by Dr. Carey of Albany and Dr. Fulton of Philadelphia, who laid emphasis upon the fact that presbyters who might be grievously wronged in ecclesiastical trial now had no appeal. Dr. Carmichael of Virginia said that the experience of the Church in Canada showed that the decadence of the provincial system was only a question of time, as in the Dominion the synods had become mere debating societies.

Dr. Spalding of Alabama said that it was useless to try to keep the Church in this country in swaddling clothes, and equally useless for the web-footed conservative element in the conference to keep pace with the swift-footed, light-winged, progressive young American element.

Dr. Morrison of Albany characterized the scheme as a pernicious, unnecessary, and reactionary measure. It might have been useful in the days of antiquity, but not today, when the Church needed to be united rather than splitting itself into sections. Dr. McKim of Maryland opposed the section.

The debate was then adjourned.

A message from the House of Bishops announced the appointment of these Bishops as members of the Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations: The Bishops of Western New-York, Long Island, Central New-York, Iowa, Springfield, Delaware, Fond du Lac, Michigan, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Springfield. The House approved the appointments and named as its own representatives Dean Hoffman, New-York; the Rev. Drs. Laydon, Nevin, Hibbard, Hodges, Doherty, Saterlee, Jewell, and Dubose; Messrs. John A. King, Willing Keyser, (Baltimore,) the Hon. Melville W. Fuller, H. Chancer, W. Bayard Cutting, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Elbridge T. Gerry, Thomas P. Nash, and George L. Copeland.

Another message from the Bishops announced that they had receded from their action of last evening and had decided to erect a missionary jurisdiction in Alaska and to elect a missionary Bishop, while a third message gave the names of several counties in Texas which it had been decided to attach to the jurisdiction of New-Mexico.

Before the House adjourned Dr. Dix announced the appointment as fraternal delegates to the Canadian Synod of Dr. Green of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; the Rev. Charles Sweet of Maine, James W. Woolworth of Nebraska, and Peter White of Northern Michigan.

The House of Bishops this afternoon took action looking to a revision in the Italian Prayer Book, in order that it might conform to the English version, and then entered upon a revision of the revised canons.

The condition of ex-Gov. Bullock of Georgia was unchanged to-day. He is not regarded as in any danger.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Mecca of a large number of people of social prominence to-day will be Summit, down in Jersey, where will take place at noon the marriage of Miss Pierson to Mr. H. W. Garrett. The bride-elect is a daughter of Col. Henry F. Pierson, and is related to Gen. J. Frederick Pierson, whose daughter, Miss Daisy Pierson, is one of the well-known belles in town. The Henry L. Piersons have a pretty country establishment down at Summit, and the wedding promises to be one of the very smart social events of the Autumn in the region of the Oranges. The bridegroom hails from Baltimore, and, consequently, is well known, for the Baltimore Garretts are not only people of social prominence in and around Baltimore, but are well known throughout the country. The wedding will take to Summit a large number of fashionable folk from Baltimore, from Philadelphia, and from the various country houses around and about the Oranges, as well as from New-York. Nearly all these people will put up at the Hotel Beechwood, and, as many of them will stay there for a portion of the week, there will be unusually gay doings at this inn in consequence.

—Fitzhugh Whitehouse and his family arrived in town yesterday from Eastbourne Lodge, the Whitehouse Summer home at Newport, and this morning will sail for Liverpool on the steamship Majestic of the White Star Line. Directly they arrive on the other side, they will go to Thornton Hall, their Winter home in the neighborhood of Stratford. Of the many beautiful homes at Newport occupied by New-Yorkers, (so called,) Mr. Whitehouse's cottage and Wakehurst, the residence of Mr. James J. Van Alen, are the most English. A guest at either of these handsome residences might well imagine themselves being entertained at a house in England. Everything there is in English style, the servants are English, and the gayeties are arranged in what might aptly be called English fashion. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse entertain quite as delightfully abroad as they do in this country, and any American, or, rather, any New-Yorker, who happens in the neighborhood of Thornton Hall is certain of being charmingly entertained. New-Yorkers have always regretted, and have reason for regretting, the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse from this city during the period of social gayety.

—The severe and continued illness of Joseph Lentilhon is not only regretted by the members of the smart set, but by those who knew Mr. Lentilhon years ago, when he was a Captain in one of the Seventh Regiment companies. The sufferer was in his time one of the most popular men of the National Guard of the State, and when he retired from active service, it was considered a very great loss. The surgical operation which he underwent in the early portion of the Summer seems to have proved too much for him, and his recovery is considered very doubtful. He never has forgotten his regimental days, and in the little brick house on West Eleventh Street, one will find in the hallway an American flag draped over the glass rack, together with his cap and his sabre. Of all the members of the French colony in this city, Mrs. Lentilhon has been one of the most popular, and it is sincerely to be hoped that his friends are not hoping against hope.

—From Boston comes the announcement of an engagement which cannot but be of considerable interest to New-Yorkers. The bride-elect is Miss Beatrice Wood Miller, a daughter of Gen. and Mrs. James Wood Miller of Beacon Street, to Mr. Thomas Hugh Thompson, formerly of New-York, and now of Paris. Both the bride-elect and bridegroom, respectively, are very well known in this city. Miss Miller, although born in New-York, has spent the last fifteen years of her life in Boston, but during the three seasons past has attended many of the social functions of prominence in New-York. Her future husband went abroad ten years ago, and since that time has resided in the French capital. The wedding is to take place in Boston the fore part of December, and will undoubtedly be an event of no inconsiderable importance. After the wedding, the newly married couple will journey to San Francisco; from there across the Pacific, and go to Paris by the way of the Continent.

—The Stuvvesants Fishes have arrived in "Frisco" on their journey westward, and will remain in California for a fortnight. They crossed the continent in a special car, and have had a most delightful trip.

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, who are in town from Newport, will remain here but a few days, as they have not yet closed their cottage at Newport. It is their intention to return to the "City-by-the-Sea" for but a brief period, as their own town house on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street is being made ready for the Winter season. They will at any rate be back in town in time for the marriage of Mrs. Vanderbilt's niece to the Duke of Marlborough.

—Miss Berg is in town from a tour of Germany, Austria, and other countries, and has taken an apartment for the Winter in the Mystic, on Thirty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, where during the season of gayety she will give a number of musicales, teas, and other functions, which will undoubtedly prove quite as delightful as the many affairs which she gave last Winter.

—Ex-Gov. Frank Fuller and family will close Holiday Hall, their country establishment at Madison, N. J., very shortly, and will occupy their city residence, 61 Fifth Avenue. The Fullers during the Summer gave some of the most delightful entertainments given in Morris County. Their latest entertainment was a dance given by Mr. Louis Ridge Fuller in the amusement hall attached to Holiday Hall, and in honor of Mr. Fuller's cousin, Arthur Ridge Wendell of Harvard University. The house was exquisitely decorated with goldenrod, and some forty couples enjoyed the dancing and the elaborate supper.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jean Edouard Schopfer, the latter formerly Miss Wetherbee, will sail for Europe on Wednesday on the steamship Paris of the American Line, to take up their residence in the French capital. They are passing their honeymoon at Darlington, where the bride's aunt, Mrs. A. B. Darling, has a fine country establishment. Mrs. Schopfer, when Miss Wetherbee, was very popular socially, and her friends are regretting that her marriage will take her abroad to live.

—The marriage of Miss Louise Parker, daughter of Gen. Amasa J. Parker, and Mr. Harry Roy Sweny, son of the late Capt. A. H. Sweny, both of Albany, will take place at the capital after Lent.

—Thursday evening in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, in Albany, Miss Clara Kingsley Gallien, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Gallien, for years Deputy State Controller, will be married to Mr. William Milton Hargest.

—Another Albany wedding will be that of Miss Annie Ward, daughter of Dr. S. B. Ward, and Mr. Henry Sage, which will take place at noon on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at the bride's residence, on North Pearl Street.

PATRIARCH.

Steamers to be Sold by Auction.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Central News announces that the steamers Arizona and Alaska will be sold by auction at Liverpool next month.

Homes With All Charms.

One can own an imposing residence at beautiful Park Hill-on-the-Hudson at less annual cost than the rent of a fine flat in New-York.

Because it's the fashion to turn up trousers, the fashion needn't be carried to underclothes.

Underwear to fit used to be difficult to get. We've made it easy by supplying shapes that were not obtainable, ample variety, and—more important—always your size.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CURRENCY OF THE FUTURE

A Radical Change in the System of Issue Is Necessary.

EX-GOVERNOR MERRIAM'S PROPOSAL

The Basis Must Be the Credit of the Institution of Issue — The Provision for Minor Banks and Their Circulation.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—The American Bankers' Association, holding its twenty-first annual session, met this morning. President John P. Odell formally opened the convention. Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. H. Barnett of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. Mayor King, welcoming the association, spoke of Atlanta's warm appreciation of the honor conferred upon her by the selection of this city as the place for the convention.

President of the association Mr. John P. Odell of Chicago then delivered his annual address.

Ex-Gov. William R. Merriam of Minnesota discussed "The Currency of the Twentieth Century." He said:

We have delayed too long now in securing action upon the currency question. I take it all agree that a new plan of finance must be evolved, but what shall it be? It is generally conceded that the Government should be relieved from the task of furnishing a currency, but as a practical question will Congress be willing to retire our non-interest-bearing notes, even in the face of danger constantly threatening? The policy of the Government for many years has looked to the gradual retirement of the public debt, and the consequence discontinuance of bonds as a basis for circulation for National banks. Secretary Chase made a wise and patriotic move when he suggested that banks furnish currency with the bonds of the Nation as security, as it enabled him to provide large sums of money to carry on the conflict then pending. And while the system has proved an admirable one, and has stood the test of time, furnishing facilities for the internal plan of the Nation, it cannot be said with truth that the currency feature of the system is at all adequate to the existing conditions, nor, indeed, founded upon a sound principle of finance. The bill under discussion secured beyond doubt, but, aside from this fact, the notes do not perform the service required, save in a limited way. A currency basis upon securities of land can never respond to the demands of commerce. At present the National bank notes are redeemed at Washington only when so badly mutilated as to make them disagreeable to handle. Secured by United States ponds as they are, the public has no interest in presenting them. They constitute a rigid currency without any of the real functions incident to a paper money, to be put to work when needed, and to be retired when no longer required. In addition to paper currency issued upon securities, may, under some circumstance, result in the direst confusion and in financial chaos. Had our Government chosen to follow the course of other large borrowing nations and renewed its debt, instead of paying it off, it is possible the same results might have ensued as in 1834 when Americans were deeply bitten by the currency mania of basing issues of paper upon "securities."

Bonds, public stocks, mortgages, land, &c., were made the basis for paper money, and the usual results followed—wild speculation and overtrading, with plenty of time to repent before commerce resumed its normal conditions. As a distinguished writer very truly says: "The principles of basing a paper currency upon land and upon the public funds are absolutely identical and equally vicious." To permit a man to spend his money in buying part of the public debt, and to have it as well in the form of notes, is as rank an absurdity as to permit him to spend it in land and also have it as notes. That a nation can spend its money in destroying its enemies and have it too as banknotes or "currency" is a wild and mischievous delusion.

I think it can be assumed that in the future we are to have some kind of paper currency, based upon the credit of the institution emitting it. The conditions of trade have forced upon us a highly organized plan for the exchange of commodities through the means of checks, drafts, bills of exchange, &c., and we must now supplement this with a paper money that will perform this function in large part. The conditions absolutely essential to the furtherance of any proposal for the issuance of a paper money are:

First—It must be safe and properly secured.

Second—It must be redeemable in gold or its equivalent, either at the place of issuance or at the great financial centres of the country.

Third—It should circulate at par in all parts of the United States.

Fourth—It should be sufficiently elastic in its character to accommodate itself to the varying conditions of trade, going forth from the business centres during the active movements, when the products of the soil are being transported from their sources of supply to the markets of the world, and returning in a natural way, and retiring when its duties have been fulfilled.

Assuming that Government bonds will not be the basis for the currency of the future, and that the forced loan of non-interest-bearing notes upon the par of the Government is to continue, a plan that will practically absorb the "greenback" and provide as well for a bank circulation based upon credit will be the natural one to adopt. With an ample safety fund provided by the different National banks in the country, there would be no risk to the Government in guaranteeing notes of all banks under a National system, thus insuring absolute safety to the bill-holder and as well no risk to the guarantor.

In other words, let the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller, as far as applicable, be utilized. That, say, 40 per cent. of the capital stock of a National bank be invested in United States notes, and circulation be issued against the same, the bills remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, and currency to the amount equal to the remaining 60 per cent. of the capital stock be delivered to the bank by the Controller for the issuance when desired. Before the unsecured currency is forwarded, however, each bank should pay into the Treasury of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its capital stock, which should remain in the hands of the Treasurer as a "bank circulation safety fund," upon which money the Government should allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. In case of failure of any National bank, the Government could at once reimburse itself out of the redemption fund, provided the assets of the failed bank, upon which it should have a first lien, and a double liability of stockholders were not sufficient. The Government, in case the assets of insolvent banks, including the double liability of stock and the deposit in its hands as a safety fund, be insufficient to reimburse it for the circulating notes of defaulting institutions, may assess each bank in the system, pro rata, to an amount sufficient to fully indemnify it for any losses incurred, but in any one year no institution shall be assessed more than 1 per cent. of its average circulation for the previous year.

Inasmuch as there are likely to be at least 4,000 banks organized under any National law, the Treasurer might act as redeeming agent for all the banks, in accordance with the present usage, and each bank should at all times keep with the Treasurer 5 per cent. of its capital stock as a redemption fund, which fund should be in gold coin, and held in trust for the specific purpose intended, and not mingled with other moneys, and not counted as part of the funds of the Treasury. As fast as notes are redeemed, the bank should at once remit a sum that would repair any deficiency made by redemption, and new notes be forwarded by the Controller to the bank where paper has been canceled. Inasmuch as the banks would make a profit out of the circulation not secured by the United States notes or Sherman notes, (for I would include both,) it is right that all the banks should pay a tax upon the unsecured notes to the Government for the privilege accorded them. This tax should be made sufficiently large to accomplish three things: first, to pay all the expenses of the office of the Controller of the Currency, including the printing of bank notes, engraving, &c.; second, to pay the United States for the charters granted a handsome revenue, which should aid in defraying the general expense account; and third, to make the currency elastic. By means of a tax sufficiently large to compass the above, the currency would flow into the channels of trade wherever there was a demand for it. I would have every bank desiring to become National pay a tax of 2 per cent. per annum upon the amount of its average circulation.

It can at once be seen that whenever and wherever the demands for money are sufficiently active to enable banks to lend their funds at prices that will net them over 2 per cent. there will be an incentive to put out the currency, but when it is worth less than that amount, as it has been in New-York and Boston for some months, the unsigned bills would remain in the vaults. The Government would receive several millions of dollars per annum into its coffers to aid in paying its bills, and as a return for the privilege granted the banks. In addition, the interest on $100,000,000 of gold now maintained in idleness would be saved, and the gold put into active use instead of being out of the channels of trade, there being no further use for a "gold reserve," as the bulk of the "greenbacks" and Sherman notes would be absorbed as a basis for currency or as a reserve against deposits in banks. That all parts of the country might have the advantage of the National system, banks should be permitted to organize with a capital of $25,000, or even less, thus encouraging State banks to abandon their present charters. Banks desiring to organize under this plan should be examined by an agent of the Controller, and permitted to begin business only upon a certificate of the examiner, duly certifying that the capital stock has been paid in in actual cash. The plan outlined is tentative, but is believed to be entirely practicable, and would have the merit of not only furnishing a sound, elastic currency, but also of providing for the troublesome greenback and its companion, the Sherman note. The silver dollar, against which the Government has issued its "warehouse receipt," can be obtained at any time on presentation of the certificate, or the holder of the certificate may retain it, as he may elect.

At the close of Mr. Merriman's address Mr. St. John of New-York City asked for the privilege of replying to the arguments of Mr. Merriman. He was granted the privilege, and was placed on the programme for Thursday's session. He will speak in behalf of free coinage.

After an address by William H. Rhawn, President of the National Bank of the Republic of Philadelphia, Penn., on the subject of "The Utilization of Lawful Money Reserves Through Bank Clearing Houses in Relieving Monetary Stringencies and Preventing Panics," the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

A PRIEST ACCUSED OF ARSON

Indicted by the Grand Jury and to be Arrested for the Crime.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Grand Jury this noon presented an indictment against the Rev. John M. Fitzgerald, pastor of the Holy Cross Church, at Charlotte, charging him with arson in the second degree, in setting fire to an occupied building in Charlotte on the night of May 23, 1893, thereby endangering the lives of Theodore Barlow, George Barlow, and Mary Barlow.

The building to which it is charged that Fitzgerald applied the incendiary's torch was the property of himself, the Barlows being in danger because the building set on fire is next door to the one in which they were sleeping at the time. Fitzgerald had not been found by the Sheriff up to 2 o'clock. He is evidently in hiding now. It is almost certain that more indictments will be presented against him. It was supposed that he would be indicted for conspiracy in connection with the burning of the parochial building a few months ago. John Cronin and Nora Cronin are indicted for the crime of setting fire to the school. Justice Davy has fixed their bail at $10,000 for each, with two sureties. Father Fitzgerald's lawyer said he would want bail for his client also, and Justice Davy fixed the amount in his case at $10,000.

John and Nora Cronin are the servants of the Rev. John M. Fitzgerald, in Charlotte. They have been in jail since the day after the parochial school was burned. On that night Chief of Police Denis and others were watching the building, having reasons to suspect that it would be set on fire. At an early hour in the morning Chief Denis saw a man run from the building to the house of the priest. A moment later flames broke out, and in an hour the building had been burned to the ground. The Chief followed the man, and was met at the door by Nora Cronin. She refused him admittance, according to his story, and extinguished the light she had in her hand. He claimed to have recognized the man as John Cronin, her brother.

Father Fitzgerald has been untiring in his efforts to secure the release of the Cronins ever since the fire. He has been in the Grand Jury room daily of late. The nature of his evidence, of course, is unknown to any one outside.

MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF FRUIT LOST

Result of the Great Drought That Has Prevailed in the West.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Millions of bushels of fruit are going to waste along the Ohio River because of the close of navigation. Between this city and Evansville 150,000 barrels of apples, in addition to potatoes and other produce, will be lost by decay. At the little port of Amsterdam, Ind., 2,000 barrels of apples have been lying on the wharf for two weeks awaiting shipment. The river is lower now than it has been since 1860, with one exception.

The continued drought in Central Kentucky is interfering seriously with the distillers. Glens Creek, which is the only source of water supply for several distilleries, has gone dry, and a large number of men are out of employment.

The "Doctor of Alcantara" Again.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The "Doctor of Alcantara," which was given here very successfully in September by a company of local amateurs, will be repeated Oct. 29 for the benefit of the New-Rochelle Rowing Club, with the following cast of characters:

Dr. Paracelsus	E. W. Kemble
Senor Balthazar	N. J. Burchell
Carlos	C. Schuckle, Jr.
Pero	Joseph T. Brown, Jr.
Don Pomposo	Charles Nutt
Donna Lucrezia	Mrs. Upington
Isabella	Mrs. E. H. Harmer
Inez	Mrs. A. E. McRea

The opera will be conducted by George L. Spaulding. The first rehearsal was held this evening. All the members of the company are well known in New-Rochelle society.

When the liver fails to act, and you are bilious and out of sorts, use DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS to bring about a healthy action of the liver, and remove all distressing symptoms.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

All the new styles on exhibition where they can be compared—a great advantage in enabling a purchaser to make a selection.

Every desirable novelty in Bedroom Furniture in Mahogany, Maple, Oak, Birch, etc.

The quaintest, oddest conceptions and choicest selections in Drawing-room Suits.

Extension Tables and an endless variety of Dining Chairs in real leather, tapestry, and cane.

Designs and estimates furnished for interior woodwork and decorations. A specialty is doing over rooms in an artistic manner.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.

NEAR BROADWAY.

W. & J. SLOANE

are offering

185 ROLLS

of best quality

WILTON CARPETING,

OF

French, English, and American Manufacture,

at the uniform price of

$1.75 per yard,

Formerly $2.25 to $2.75 per yard.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

Lace Curtains.

French handmade Curtains—Renaissance, Arabian, Colbert, Marie Antoinette, Louis XIV., Cluny and Antique.

Also, Brussels, Tambour, Irish Point and Muslin Curtains in great variety.

Arabian Lace Curtains, hand made, $27.50, $40.00, $49.50 per pair. Louis XIV. from $7.50 per pair upward.

250 pairs Irish Points, White and Ecru, at $5.00, $6.00, $9.50 per pair.

Tambour Lace Curtains, $9.50 and $10.50 per pair.

Antiques from $2.00 per pair. Cluny $2.25 and upward.

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-third Street.

MUSIC IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Prof. Albert G. Emerick Criticises a Report by Superintendent Edward Brooks of Philadelphia.

"A Special Report on the Teaching of Music in the Elementary Schools," by Dr. Edward Brooks, Superintendent of Public Schools in the City of Philadelphia, which was presented to the Board of Education in that city a few months ago, has been subjected to some severe criticism from several quarters.

Dr. Brooks, who deplores the fact that Adelina Patti is not a good reader of music at sight, suggests the using of figures instead of the five vowels in the study of vocal music.

Concerning this report Prof. Albert G. Emerick of 2223 Venango Street, Philadelphia, writes to THE NEW-YORK TIMES as follows:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

This report, as printed, is without date, but was presented to the Board of Education in the Spring of 1895.

Pope has said that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and this puts us on our guard when the learned doctor tells us of his "experience of several years in early life in teaching music." Upon this he bases his judgment as to the superiority of what he calls the "movable do"; but he does not think that the syllables, as applied from "The Hymn to St. John," are at all necessary. It would seem that all the Italian maestri, Scarlatti, Leo, Durante, Porpora, the old fellows who directed the vocal studies in the four conservatories of Naples, and their imitators, the Inspectors of the Conservatoire de Paris, have been mistaken, and Guido Aretino really did no service to the study of vocal music when he thought to aid the emission and formation of the voice by using the five vowels.

Dr. Brooks suggests using the figures, which indicate the relative distance of the intervals from the tonic, which constructively must always be do.

This new method, Dr. Brooks tells us, is rapidly superseding the old one in Switzerland, and that is the reason, perhaps, why we never hear of a great Swiss vocalist; and, again, it is "largely practiced in Germany." Could it have been for this that Frederick the Great said that he would as soon think of deriving pleasure from the braying of an ass as from hearing a German singer?

But as to the Germany of to-day, John Hellah, LL. D., who was sent by the British Parliament to visit the schools of Germany, reported that music was not taught in the German schools, the children "merely sang by rote."

Does that account for the doctor's enthusiasm over the love of music in Germany?

The doctor deplores the fact that Adelina Patti is not a good reader at sight. As the doctor makes further studies in the history of music he will probably extend his list of poor sight readers. He may probably learn also that the public does not crowd opera houses to hear singers "read at sight."

It is about time that this fallacy about sight reading were exploded, but time and space will not permit longer dwelling upon it at present. This review is written solely from a desire to save our city from stultifying itself in the perpetuation of a method which would expose us to ridicule everywhere outside of the British Isles, and even there. The writer disclaims any personal feeling, for he knows nothing of the antecedents or history of Dr. Brooks, and is glad to find that he favors the introduction of singing into the public schools, and that he stands for one method to be used in all the classes. But I must differ with the learned doctor on this point, as also on the efficacy of having the ordinary teachers undertake the instruction in the vocal art. There is too much risk to the health of the children in the employment of unskilled and ignorant teachers of this art.

There may be, and undoubtedly is, a way out of this difficulty, but it would scarcely be proper for suggestions to be offered in a review, for it might be taken for the eloquence of "Cicero pro domo suo," rather than the modest judgment of an American musician.

ALBERT G. EMERICK.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1895.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

Figures for September and for the Eight Months Preceding.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of September, 1895, and during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1895, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

	1895.	1894.
September	$58,543,443	$58,798,675
Nine months ended Sept. 30	557,930,846	576,618,276

The imports in September last exceeded the exports by $6,692,680; in September, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $8,150,977.

The excess of imports over exports in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1895, was $43,052,276, and the excess of exports for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $73,028,234.

The exports of gold in September, 1895, exceeded the imports by $16,674,606, and in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1895, the exports exceeded the imports by $44,350,343.

The excess of exports of silver over imports during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1895, was $30,682,492.

Fender Saves Another Life.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 15.—The trolley car fender saved another life this morning. Charles Bert, six years old, of 587 Grand Street, was playing in the roadway in front of his home, when he was struck by Trolley Car No. 30 of the Bayonne line. He fell in the fender. His only wounds were slight cuts in the head and hands.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

Fall Season 1895.

Costumes & Wraps,

for street, reception, evening and theatre—exclusive designs and materials.

Brocade and Merveilleux Silk Skirts.

Separate bodices of silk and chiffon, trimmed with fur, encrusted lace and mousseline, a la saison.

Imported Gowns, Opera Cloaks, Jackets and Capes.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Horner's Furniture.

Plain and luxurious; also combinations of both. Whatever your requirements, whether a suite or a single piece, you will find the largest assortments and best values at the spacious and inviting warerooms of R. J. HORNER & CO., 61, 63, 65 West 23d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Several veterans of the Franco-Prussian war of 1871 returned to New-York City yesterday morning by the German Lloyd steamer Ems, from Bremen, after a two months' absence in Germany. They were enthusiastic over their reception by Prince Bismarck and Emperor William.

—Mrs. Mary Burke's daughter Theresa, two years old, yesterday climbed on a chair at an open window at 112 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and, losing her balance, fell to the yard below, a distance of thirty-five feet. The little one was instantly killed.

—The Russian Princess Vera Kenautoff, who has been in Bellevue Hospital since Friday suffering from insanity, was removed to the Darien Home for the Insane, in Connecticut, yesterday by her husband, Prince Basil.

—Prison Sunday occurs Oct. 27. The Prison Association asks for the general observance, and reports that already many ministers have signified their intention of observing it by sermons or special services.

—William Doherty of 4,533 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, fell at the corner of Third Avenue and Twentieth Street yesterday and received a severe scalp wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Brooklyn.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday dismissed from the Police Department Edward Duggan of the Seventeenth Precinct for intoxication and for insulting a Roundsman. Thomas McCauley of the Sixteenth Precinct was fined thirty days' pay for intoxication, and Charles W. Feelan of the Seventh and Morris Keleher of the Twenty-first Precinct were each fined ten days' pay for being found in a liquor saloon while on duty.

George C. Hallowell, a carpenter, sixty-three years old, who made his home with his married daughter, Mrs. Charles Clockett, at 425 Bushwick Avenue, has not lived on the best terms with his relatives. He made a will three days ago and yesterday attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted the petition of Hortense Tournade of 118 Willow Street to appoint a committee of the person and estate of her brother, Jules G. Tournade, who has been declared an incompetent person.

—The Rev. Sidney Welton has resigned the pastorate of the Centennial Baptist Church. The church is in debt, it is said, and not able to pay the pastor a sufficient salary.

—The Rev. Francis Dent pleaded not guilty in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday to the indictment charging him with perjury.

Long Island.

—The Freeport Epworth League has elected the following officers: President—Samuel R. Smith; First Vice President—John J. Dunbar; Second Vice President—Miss L. Navy; Third Vice President—Ada M. Conklin; Fourth Vice President—Ella Post; Secretary—Alvin M. Johnson; Treasurer—Walter B. Cousins.

—While three men were repairing a chimney on the house of James Lewis, at Hempstead, the chimney fell on them. The bricks knocked William Fagan to the ground. He was severely injured by the fall.

—Farmers in the vicinity of Syosset are receiving $8 per ton for apples for cider. A few weeks ago apples were selling for half that price.

—Amityville will vote to-day on the question of disincorporation.

Westchester County.

—The Highway Commissioners of New-Rochelle have awarded a contract to cart and distribute 600 yards of bluestone in North Street to Patrick Fox at 70 cents a load. Ferdinand N. Singer's bid of 69 cents a load was rejected on the ground that it was not presented in the prescribed time. Mr. Singer said that he had his bid in in time and declared he should bring suit against the Commissioners.

—There was a report in Tarrytown yesterday that William Rockefeller had purchased the Robert Hoe property, and intended to demolish the present building and erect thereon a palatial house for his daughter, for her use when she marries. The report is denied by Mr. Rockefeller's real estate agent, who says there is no truth in it.

—The Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley of New-York delivered a lecture last evening in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Sing Sing, on "Peculiarities of Great Orators." This church is this week celebrating the one hundred and first anniversary of Methodism in that village.

—Miss Kate Badeau Sivalls of New-Rochelle and John C. Kirkby, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Kirkby of Rye, will be married to-morrow evening in St. John's Church, Wilmot, Upper New-Rochelle.

—Work has been begun on the repairing of Railroad Avenue, White Plains, with vitrified brick. This is the main thoroughfare of the village, leading from the railroad station to the Court House.

—The Chautauqua course of lectures by Prof. Jackson of Columbia College was begun Monday evening in the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing. The subject was "The Drama Before Shakespeare."

—Dr. E. F. Brush, President of the First Ward Republican Club, Mount Vernon, resigned his office Monday night. The resignation was accepted. Frank N. Glover was elected President.

—Mrs. Jacob Shearwood of 29 Lafayette Street, New-Rochelle, gave a children's party yesterday afternoon in honor of her granddaughter, Adelaide Le Count.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of Hope Chapel, Harrison, will give a literary and musical entertainment on Thursday evening for the benefit of the chapel.

—The old house at Sparta, near Sing Sing, in which "Lew" Brady lived to be over 100 years old was burned to the ground Monday.

DEATH OF ELECTRICIAN POPE

The Doctors Yet Undecided Whether He Was Killed by Shock or by Falling on the Cellar Floor.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—Franklin L. Pope, the electrician, whose accidental death was announced yesterday, probably died from an electric shock.

Wednesday
October 16-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

PUZZLE FOR MR. WURSTER

Under His Friend Mr. Schieren Brooklyn's Tax Rate Has Increased.

HE TAKES MR. SCHIEREN AS A MODEL

Therefore He Will Be Kept Busy Explaining Why a Verse Writer and Others Have Spent City Money So Freely.

Brooklyn taxpayers and rentpayers are much disturbed over a report emanating from Republican sources that the tax rate for 1895-6 will be at least 2.74, and perhaps 3.40, which is higher than has been known in many years. Explanations and apologies are made, but the Republican candidate for Mayor, Frederick W. Wurster, will be kept busy at ward meetings trying to prove to the voters that two years of Republican rule have resulted in an economical administration of the city's finances.

Mayor Schieren, who, Mr. Wurster declared, is his model, has succeeded admirably in keeping up an appearance of economy, while really allowing some of his Cabinet officers to indulge in costly schemes. This is notably true of Park Commissioner Frank Squier, who seems to have a faculty for writing sonnets in praise of bosky dells in remote parts of Queens County, and then buying the said bosky dells for park purposes.

Since Commissioner Squier took charge of the Park Department $250,000 of city bonds for public parks has been authorized, $2,010,000 of county bonds for public parks, $1,500,000 for the Kings County Driveway and Parkway loan, $600,000 for Kings County street improvement bonds. The $1,500,000 of park lands in Queens County is to come out of the $2,010,000.

The tax levy in 1894 for park purposes was $388,585.25, and there was appropriated in 1895 for parks $860,033.25, making a total of $748,618.50, of which $678,618.50 has been spent, leaving an unexpended balance of $70,000. To these sums must be added $50,000 for east side grading lands, of which $19,000 remains unspent. The $1,500,000 for the Kings County Driveway and Parkway loan has been raised, though it remains as yet unexpended.

In view of the fact that thousands of school children in Brooklyn are unable to obtain proper education because there are not enough schoolhouses for them, even at a higher tax rate, while millions of dollars are appropriated for parks, the Republican managers admit, but not for publication, that Mr. Wurster's campaign must be largely a defensive one.

Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie yesterday formally renounced an intention to bolt the Republican ticket and run as an independent candidate for Mayor. His decision was a hard blow to the hopes and aspirations of John McGuinness, Mr. Fitchie's private secretary, who was recently dethroned from the Republican leadership in the Eighth Ward. Mr. McGuinness was the originator of the Fitchie movement, and his chief's ingratitude in "turning him down" wounded him deeply. Mr. Fitchie declares that he is a Republican and will be loyal to the party ticket.

PLEDGES AGAINST THE LAW.

Major McNulty's Reply to Questions of the League of Loyal Citizens.

Major Peter H. McNulty, the union Democratic candidate for Senator in the Sixth District, in Brooklyn, yesterday sent to the President of the League of Loyal Citizens and the Consolidation League the following reply to their letters asking him to define his position on the consolidation question:

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., informing me that your organization earnestly opposes consolidation, and urges its submission again to the voters of the city, and asking me if I approve of this, and if I will "support it if elected."

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that if I should make the promise you ask I would be thereby disqualified from taking the oath of office if elected, and manifestly could not take seat. By Section 1, of Article XIII., of the Constitution of this State, part of the oath of office of members of the Legislature and other officers is not only that they have not offered or promised to pay or contribute any money or valuable thing for the giving or withholding of a vote, but also (these are the exact words) "I have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote." The object of this is to leave public officers free to act from a sense of official responsibility and not according to promises extorted or made while still private citizens.

Apart from this, I had supposed that every one knew that no promise made by one as a private citizen can in good morals bind him in a subsequent official capacity, for he must then act under his official oath, according to his judgment as then enlightened. I trust that you have not yet by your course been the cause of disqualifying any one running for office, though I am informed that you have. Yours very truly, P. H. McNULTY.

Each Mayoralty candidate yesterday received a copy of the following letter from the Excise Committee of the United Liquor Dealers' Association of Kings County:

General Committee of the United Liquor Dealers' Association of Kings County. William L. Hagney, Chairman; Frank Seward, Secretary.

Dear Sir: As a committee under the authority of the General Committee of the United Liquor Dealers' Associations of Kings County it becomes our duty to ask you how you are disposed toward the great interests we represent.

We propose at this election to so vote as to protect ourselves, without reference to party, and it is necessary we should know our friends and foes now.

We inclose you a paper which, if answered, will satisfy us as to how you stand.

If not answered and returned to us at once we shall assume you are against us.

Please return it promptly, filling in the blanks, to Alexander D. Newman, 335 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Respectfully yours,

THE EXCISE COMMITTEE.
Julius Gottschalk, Chairman, President Eastern District Association; A. D. Newman, President Liquor Dealers' Central Association; Charles G. Haeselop, President Western District Association; Joseph F. Collins, President Liquor Dealers' Mutual Benefit Association; John F. Toborg, President Twenty-sixth Ward Citizen Protective Association; John A. Sutter, President Flatbush Association; John C. Nellis, President Prospect Heights Association; F. Donovan, President Sea Side Liquor Dealers' Association; S. Henemey, President Flatlands Association; George Siems, President Seventeenth Ward Liquor Dealers' Association.

The inclosed "paper" is a pledge, worded as follows:

If a member of the Legislature, I will vote for bills indorsed by the General Committee of the United Liquor Dealers' Associations of Kings County, which shall provide either—

First—To open the saloon on Sunday or a reasonable proportion thereof.
Answer.
Second—To reduce the license fees in Brooklyn to the amount exacted prior to 1895.
Answer.
Third—To give to the people of the City of Brooklyn or other cities, including Brooklyn, the right to vote for or against the opening of the saloon on Sunday or some proportion thereof, and also to regulate the license fee therefor.
Answer.

Major McNulty's answer, it is believed, is applicable to the questions of the liquor men.

REFORMERS' MASS MEETINGS.

The First Is to be Held in the Criterion Theatre To-night.

In Democratic reform circles in Brooklyn affairs were moving briskly yesterday. Preparations were under way to make the mass meeting in the Criterion Theatre to-night a big success. Edward M. Shepard, Charles S. Fairchild, and William C. Redfield, President of the League of Loyal Citizens, will speak, and John A. Taylor will preside.

Mr. Shepard will issue his letter of acceptance to-day.

Another mass meeting will be held Friday evening at Broadway and South Eighth Street, in the Eastern District. Charles J. Patterson, Harrington Putnam, George Foster Peabody, David F. Manning, A. Augustus Healy, and Henry C. Wright will speak.

The Committee on Literature will soon distribute political tracts and dodgers urging reasons why voters should support the Reform Party.

Campaign headquarters have been secured in every ward in the city.

John Mackay, a member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County, yesterday sent his resignation to Chairman Peabody.

INDORSEMENT FOR MR. GROUT.

Democrats of the Twenty-third Ward Hear Him Renew His Pledges.

The Democrats of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, held a rally last evening in the wigwam, at Gates and Throop Avenues, to indorse Edward M. Grout and the other nominees of the "regular" Democracy for office.

James Murtha, Jr., presided, and during his introductory speech Mr. Grout entered the hall. The audience welcomed him with cheers. Mr. Grout delivered an address, which was in substance the same as he delivered in the Academy of Music Monday night. He reasserted his absolute independence of any machine or clique of party managers. He severely criticised the administration of Mayor Schieren, and asked what there was in it of which Republicans could be proud.

"Is the niggardly policy in regard to public schools by which thousands of children are deprived of educational advantages something to be proud of?" he asked. "Can they be proud of the reckless waste of public money for parks in Queens County which can be of no use to residents of Brooklyn? Are they proud of the million-dollar bridge plaza which has been given away to railroad corporations without any recompense? Are they proud of the slaughter of innocent children by the trolley cars?"

James D. Bell, the regular candidate for District Attorney; Rufus L. Scott, who recently deserted the Democratic Reform Party; Luke D. Stapleton, Civil Justice Jacob Neu, and Daniel B. Thompson also made speeches.

MR. GROUT FEELS ENCOURAGED.

His Campaign Will Include Nightly Meetings in the Wards of Brooklyn.

Edward M. Grout, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, felt much encouraged yesterday on account of the demonstration in his favor made the night before by the independent citizens in the Academy of Music. He thinks he has a fighting chance to win.

He called yesterday at the Thomas Jefferson Building and discussed campaign details with Chairman James D. Bell, Bernard J. York, and John L. Shea.

Meetings will be held in the various wards every night. Another mass meeting will be held in the Academy of Music Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, at which Gen. Horatio C. King and Mr. Grout will be the principal speakers.

The Citizens' Committee will open headquarters to-day on the third floor of the Real Estate Exchange Building, in Montague Street.

Indorsed the Reform Ticket.

The Democratic Party Reform Organization of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, met last night in Weilander's Hall, in Court, near Douglass Street, and ratified the Reform Party's nominations. About 500 men were present. The speakers were John A. Hennessy, the reform candidate for the Senate from the Fifth District; Daniel O'Reilly, an Aldermanic candidate in the Twelfth Ward; Charles J. Patterson, reform nominee for District Attorney, and Owen F. Finnerty, candidate for Civil Justice.

Trouble over Folded Ballots.

There is trouble between the several Campaign Committees and the Board of Elections in Brooklyn over the refusal of the latter to provide folded ballots for use election day. The Campaign Committees say it will take so long for poll clerks to fold ballots that many voters will not have a chance to vote. The question may be tested in court.

WOULD REVOKE ITS FRANCHISE

Resolution Introduced in Board of Aldermen to Deprive the Union Railway of Its Privileges.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Hall introduced a resolution revoking the franchise of the Union Railway Company, better known as the "Huckleberry," which now owns the privileges of nearly all the roads operated on the north side, on the ground that the granting of such privilege by the Legislature was unconstitutional.

The franchise was granted in 1892 by the Board of Aldermen under a special law passed by the Legislature. Alderman Hall's resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions adopted by the Common Council in August, 1892, purporting to grant consent to the Union Railway Company of New-York City for the extension, construction, maintenance, and operation of branches of this railroad upon and along the surface of the streets and, avenues mentioned and described in the said resolution, be and are hereby recinded, revoked, annulled, and set aside, and are hereby declare null and void and of no effect.

The resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee.

A number of unimportant vetoes were received from the Mayor. He would not sign ordinances permitting storekeepers to keep stands outside, holding that the Aldermen had no authority to grant permission, as it is illegal to block the sidewalks.

The members got into a heated discussion over granting to the Commissioner of Public Works, William Brookfield, permission to lay an experimental wooden pavement in an up-town street.

A syndicate represented by Alfred Marx offered to lay the pavement without cost to the city, with a view to being taken by the city if it proved successful. Alderman Goodman introduced the resolution granting the required permission to lay the pavement. Aldermen Noonan and Oakley made speeches against the pavement. They said that the city was now paying enough for pavements, without buying experimental pavements, which would be in excess of the price of existing pavements.

The opposition of these Aldermen caused Alderman Goodman to become angry. He said that there must be some reason behind the speeches, and if there was not he thought that the Tammany members were trifling with the board.

SUFFOCATED BY ILLUMINATING GAS

Peculiar Accident Which Resulted in the Death of a Newark Man.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—August Pfeiffer, twenty-three years old, unmarried, was this afternoon suffocated by gas. He lived with his brother at Alyea and Paterson Streets, the first floor of which is used as a saloon. He was a baker and worked at night. He retired about 9 o'clock this morning. Between 4 and 5 o'clock this evening his niece, Caroline, went to his door and called for him to get up. He replied he would be down in a few minutes. About half an hour later, when he did not come down stairs, his sister went up and called him. There was no response. The door was forced and the room found filled with gas. The young man lay dead on the bed. The death was undoubtedly the result of an accident.

The house was built ten years ago and fitted throughout with gas pipes, but there were no fixtures except in the saloon. Gas fitters were to-day putting in fixtures in all the rooms. They did not enter the room where the young man was because he was asleep. When the fixtures had been put in the other rooms the gas was turned on and tested. Everything was found right. The pipe in the room where the young man was came through the centre of the ceiling, and had originally been fitted with a cap. At some time the cap was removed, and when the test was made this afternoon the gas poured into the room unrestrained.

It is thought Pfeiffer dozed after his niece called him, and it was about that time the gas was tested.

Plank Road Officials Convicted.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 15.—Stephen Powell, President of the Hempstead Plank Road Company, and Directors Peter Thomas, T. H. Clowes, Richardson Bruner, J. N. Carman, Sylvester Willetts, and James C. Hendrickson were convicted in the Queens County Supreme Court to-day on a charge of maintaining a nuisance.

The officers of the company were indicted by the Grand Jury nearly a year ago. The indictment was found because of the dilapidated condition of the roadway. The sentence may be a fine of $250 or 250 days in jail.

DOCTORS IN CONVENTION

Meeting of the New-York State Medical Association.

WELCOMED BY PRESIDENT FLINT

Papers on Skin Grafting, Dry Rot in Timbers, and the Use of Antitoxine in Diphtheria Cases.

The twelfth annual meeting of the New-York State Medical Association was opened yesterday morning at the Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue. Sessions will also be held to-day and to-morrow.

Prof. Austin Flint, President of the Association, presided at the meeting, and Dr. E. D. Ferguson of Troy acted as Secretary. Among those present were Drs. Samuel L. Purple, S. B. McLeod, J. N. S. Gouley, H. D. Didama, Johnston McLeod of Syracuse, E. J. Lusk of Warsaw, Douglas Ayres of Fort Plains, A. D. Ruggles, H. O. Jewitt, John G. Truax, Charles E. Dennison, and Joseph D. Bryant.

President Flint welcomed the delegates to New-York and said that the Committee of Arrangements would do everything in its power to make their stay here pleasant.

The first business of the day was the reading of a paper entitled "A Chemical Report on Orthopaedic Surgery," by Dr. S. E. Milliker. Dr. Tera J. Lusk of Warsaw, N. Y., read a paper on "A New and Original Method for Skin Grafting"; Dr. E. H. Squibb, one entitled "Brief Comments on the Materia Medica of Pharmacy and Therapeutics of the Year Ending Oct. 1, 1895."

Dr. William H. Robb of Amsterdam, N. Y., read a paper entitled "A Cause of Much Sickness that is Often Overlooked." He said:

I wish to call your attention to but one of these conditions. The condition referred to is one in which the timbers and flooring of the cellars of houses are more or less affected with dry rot, a cause of much sickness that is often overlooked. The air of the house is soon filled with the specific germs of various diseases. Living and sleeping rooms are poisoned with them. Food, water, and air are all affected, and through these sources they are introduced into the human body. Of those who inhabit these houses the most feeble is the one first attacked by disease. Other members of the family may at different times sicken of the same or other diseases. In fact, the same persons may have at different times repeated attacks of the same disease.

Dr. Robb then gave some examples of houses where he had found dry rot in the timbers of the cellars. In these houses pneumonia and diphtheria prevailed.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper Dr. T. H. Manley said that the cellars of houses should in all cases be kept well ventilated and in proper condition.

Dr. Henry McM. Painter read at the afternoon session a paper on "The Present Status of Obstetrics." He condemned the method of teaching students obstetrics by means of didactic lectures in classes, and said:

After the didactic lecture the student can tell very little of what has been said by the lecturer. The condition of obstetric practice to-day shows a sad lack of experience among many general practitioners, all owing to the obsolete methods employed in teaching the student obstetrics.

Dr. William H. Park read a paper on "Recent Studies on Diphtheria and Pseudo-Diphtheria," in which he gave statistics to show that the use of antitoxine for the cure of diphtheria has been very beneficial. He said:

The mortality from diphtheria in New-York City, which for years was 34 per cent., and never less than 25 per cent. during the last nine months, was only 17 per cent., and if antitoxine had been used in all cases the mortality would have been less than 10 per cent.

An interesting paper was read by Dr. John E. Weeks, on "The Emergency Treatment in Acute Diseases of and Injuries to the Eye." Dr. C. S. Bull read a paper on "Some Unusual Cases of Orbital and Intraocular Tumors, Emphasizing the Necessity of Careful, Differential Diagnosis." Dr. Alvin A. Hubbell read a paper on "A Study of Ocular Motility; its Physiology and Pathology."

TOO MUCH STREET SPRINKLING.

The Health Board Will Consider the Question.

At the meeting of the Health Board yesterday a letter was read from Dr. Henry G. Piffard of 10 West Thirty-fifth Street, asking the board to adopt some rules regulating the sprinkling of streets other than those at present in existence. He says that often the streets, especially the asphalt pavements, are made so wet that bicyclists and horses frequently meet with accidents.

The board thought that more moderate sprinkling should be adopted, and referred the matter to the Sanitary Committee, to report back to the board as to what should be done.

The board instructed Secretary Clark to notify the President of the Standard Gas Company to appear before it next Tuesday and explain why the odors from the gas works at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the East River have not been abated. The neighborhood, it has been found, is filled with unhealthful odors from the "drips," for which no proper receptacle has been provided; also, that boats which unload oil for use in the works are allowed to remain in the river an unnecessary length of time.

James Graeme, a painter and paper hanger, of 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, sent a letter to the board, asking that some sanitary rules be adopted to govern painters and paper hangers in going from one house to another, and rules for their protection in houses where contagious diseases have existed. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

E. Rubenstein of 129 East Eighty-second Street was appointed a clerk under the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

The following houses were ordered to be vacated within five days if they are not put in better sanitary condition than at present: 229 West Eighteenth Street, 134 Hester Street, 253 Henry Street, 71 Chrystie Street, 108 Bayard Street, 20 Suffolk Street, 36 Montgomery Street, and 529 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

ANTITOXINE AND DIPHTHERIA.

Health Board Statistics Showing a Decreased Mortality.

Mayor Strong received from President Wilson of the Board of Health yesterday a statement showing the decrease in the number of deaths from diphtheria and croup since the introduction of antitoxine as a curative agent.

In the tables President Wilson submits he shows that, in the first, second, and third quarters of 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894 there were 20,011 cases, of which 6,938 resulted in death, or a percentage of 34.66. The percentage of deaths from these diseases in the other quarters of each year was as follows: 36.59 in 1891, 37.04 in 1892, 37.34 in 1893, and 30.67 in 1894. In the first three quarters of 1895 there were 7,921 cases of diphtheria and croup, of which 1,643 were fatal, making the percentage of deaths 19.43.

President Wilson says that the reduction in the mortality rate in the first three quarters of 1895 as compared with the average death rate for the corresponding periods of the previous four years, has been 43.94 per cent. If the death rate from these diseases during the first, second, and third quarters of 1891-94 had been the same as in 1895, 3,043 lives would have been saved in that period.

"The large reduction in the mortality rate from diphtheria and croup for the first three quarters of 1895," says President Wilson, "is attributable mainly to the introduction and use of diphtheria antitoxine, and, if this remedy had been more generally employed, the reduction would have been greater."

DR. P. F. O'HANLON ARRESTED

He Was in Contempt of Court for Not Submitting to Examination in Supplementary Proceedings.

Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's Physician and Tammany Hall politician, was under arrest yesterday before Judge Giegerich for contempt of court. The order for his arrest was obtained by H. O'Neil & Co., the dry goods merchants.

Frank E. Hipple, counsel for O'Neil & Co., said that, July 18, after judgment for $67 had been obtained against Dr. O'Hanlon for a dry goods bill, an order was secured from Judge Bischoff directing Dr. O'Hanlon to appear before Referee Joseph J. Meyers, at 29 Broadway, and submit to examination in supplementary proceedings touching his ability to pay the judgment.

The order was returnable before the referee Aug. 6. Mr. Hipple said he waited more than half an hour for Dr. O'Hanlon to appear that day. While he was waiting in the office of Referee Meyers, a letter was received from Dr. O'Hanlon by the referee, in which the defendant stated that he was busy at the Morgue on the Lillie Low case, and could not attend the reference.

"I did not believe this statement," continued Mr. Hipple, "and told the referee that I did not, and the referee telephoned to the Morgue, and was told that Dr. O'Hanlon was not there, but had left the Morgue more than an hour before."

Mr. Hipple said he then got an order directing Dr. O'Hanlon to appear on the following day, and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Dr. O'Hanlon obeyed this order, and appeared in the Special Term of the Court or Common Pleas, and entered into an agreement to pay the judgment in installments of $20 each, provided the contempt proceedings were adjourned for thirty days. The matter was adjourned under this agreement, but Dr. O'Hanlon failed to make any payment, and another order was obtained, directing him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

This order was not obeyed. Judge Giegerich fined Dr. O'Hanlon $100 for contempt of court and he was arrested upon the attachment. Dr. O'Hanlon acted as his own counsel yesterday. He said he had not intended to commit contempt, but that his duties in the Coroner's office were such as to prevent his appearing before the referee or in court. He said that Aug. 6 he was at the Morgue when counsel said that the referee telephoned there.

"He could not have telephoned to the Morgue," said Dr. O'Hanlon, "because there is no telephone at the Morgue. They could have telephoned to Duffy's undertaker's shop across the street, but I can prove by three witnesses that I was there."

"I have treated Dr. O'Hanlon with every consideration," exclaimed Mr. Hipple. "I have written many letters to him and warned him of every step I have taken. He has not noticed my letters."

"I only received one. There were other letters, but they had one-cent stamps on them."

"The gentleman receives a salary of $3,000 a year, and should pay this judgment."

"I am willing to do all that is right, but this gentleman has annoyed me when I have been engaged in the duties of my office, which keep me out until 2 o'clock in the morning."

"Yes, the gentleman is a reform Deputy Coroner," said the lawyer.

"No, I am not," exclaimed Dr. O'Hanlon. "I am a Tammany Hall man."

"When can you submit to an examination?"

"Two weeks from now I have a week off," replied Dr. O'Hanlon, "and I will willingly be examined then."

Judge Giegerich directed him to appear before the referee Oct. 30, at 2 P. M., and to pay the Sheriff's fees, amounting to about $5.

The contempt proceedings were adjourned to abide the result of Dr. O'Hanlon's examination.

USE OF MORPHINE BY THE AGED

Paper Read at the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Mattison.

There was a rather light attendance last night at the meeting of the section on general medicine of the Academy of Medicine. Dr. W. H. Porter presided, and Dr. W. G. Le Boutillier acted as Secretary.

A paper entitled "Morphinism in the Old; Cases at Three Score and Ten; Recovery," was read by Dr. J. B. Mattison. It was brief, but interesting.

The speaker said that morphinism in the old was rare. It was generally more apparent in cases where the patients' ages were between thirty and forty years.

Old people, he said, seldom took opium to excess. Opium in moderate use after the age of sixty-five is salutary, and distinctly conducive to the prolongation of life. He cited a case in his own experience, where a patient took ten or twelve drops of morphine a day, and her life has been prolonged to eighty-six, while her sufferings from sciatica were much lessened.

A paper on "Haemoglobin and the Assimilation of Iron by Organism" was read by Dr. L. H. Friedburg, and discussed at some length by those present.

PAWNED GOODS OBTAINED ON CREDIT

John B. Perry Arrested on Complaint of Walter K. Freeman.

John B. Perry of 212 East Eightieth Street was yesterday held for trial in $1,000 bail at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of stealing $535 worth of electrical goods from Walter K. Freeman of 136 Liberty Street.

Freeman alleges that while he was absent in the West on government business Perry obtained goods valued at $535 from his store, and subsequently pawned them.

Perry yesterday admitted that he had taken the electrical goods mentioned, but stated that Freeman knew of the transaction at the time, and merely trumped up the charge in order to "railroad" him to prison, and thus prevent his testifying on charges brought against Freeman by the Gerry society.

Magistrate Mott held Perry for trial in $1,000 bail. Bail was immediately furnished.

FINES FOR THE EXCISE VIOLATORS

One Man to Pay $50 and Another $100 —Tried Before Judge Cowing.

Judge Cowing yesterday had before him on the calendar twenty-seven cases of excise violation. The Judge dismissed three of them for lack of evidence. In two of them sentence was imposed.

William B. Kelly, aged eighteen years, a head clerk, was arrested for excise violation on Sunday, Sept. 22, at 301 West Street. The complainant was Arthur Dennett of the Parkhurst society. Judge Cowing, in Part III., General Sessions, fined him $50. The Judge said he made the fine moderate, as Kelly was only an agent.

Terence McManus, a proprietor of an oyster saloon, was fined $100 for excise violation on Sunday, Sept. 8, at 428 Columbus Avenue. Policeman Walters of the Twenty-fourth Precinct was the complainant. The other excise cases were put over till to-day.

Had Live Geese and Lottery Tickets.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 15.—A man who gave his name as Joseph Bruton, but who refused to give his residence, was arrested in front of New-York Bay Cemetery at 2 o'clock this morning. He had a valise, and refused to tell the policeman who stopped him what it contained.

He was compelled to open it, when two live geese jumped out and scurried away, flapping their wings and screaming. At the bottom of the valise two dead chickens were found. Bruton had a number of lottery tickets in his pockets.

It was afterward ascertained that John Knobloch's butcher shop, in Ocean Avenue, had been entered and some dressed poultry stolen. Bruton was committed on a charge of breaking and entering.

Work on a New Ferry Begun.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 15.—Pennsylvania Railroad workmen to-day began tearing out the pier between the Desbrosses Street slips and the Adams Express pier for two slips for the new ferry which is to run to Twenty-fourth Street, New-York, in opposition to the Erie Ferry, from Pavonia Avenue to Twenty-third Street.

MILITARY WHEELMEN MET

Permanent Organization Perfected and Officers Elected.

PLAN OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION

The First Convention a Success—Interesting Papers on the Use of Bicycles by Troops.

The United States Military Wheelmen were formally organized yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel. All day and all the evening the believers in the great value of bicycles in military use listened to papers and arguments supporting their views.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was among those who spoke favorably of the ideas of the new organization. He was the only member of the regular army present, the other officers being from the National Guard. During the day the time was taken up with the reading of letters, and with the discussion of various papers. The consideration of the constitution and by-laws and the election of officers had to be delayed until late in the evening, when the following officers were elected: President—Gen. Albert C. Ordway, District of Columbia militia; Vice President—Col. E. Rice, United States Army; Treasurer—First Lieut. A. J. Griffin, National Guard, New-York; Secretary—Charles Gerhart, United States Army; Executive Committee—Col. A. L. Biesler, National Guard, Ohio; Capt. P. S. Tilden, National Guard, New-York; Capt. Augustus Van Giesen, National Guard, New-Jersey; Capt: F. W. Cole, National Guard, Maryland; Second Lieut. B. B. Hyar, United States Army.

It was long after the appointed time when the morning session was called to order by Temporary President Capt. E. T. McCrystal. Temporary Secretary H. J. Barron read the roll call of members. The following were present:

E. W. Hjertberg, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Albert H. Winterman, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Charles W. Dean, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Horace E. Fox, Seventh Regiment; Henry V. D. Black, Seventh Regiment; Charles W. Kirby, Seventh Regiment; Joseph A. Phelan, Thirteenth Regiment; A. E. Burke, Sixty-ninth Regiment; William H. Tabb, United States Army; Morris Schlesinger, Otto Griesman, A. J. Griffin, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Otto Huster, Twelfth Regiment; R. A. De Russy, Twelfth Regiment; Major Howard A. Giddings, C. J. Leach, George Pope, E. T. McCrystal, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and H. J. Barron, Third Infantry.

Capt. McCrystal opened the business of the day by outlining the idea of the proposed association. He said it was not intended to be in any way inimical to other organizations of wheelmen, but would work with them as much as possible, and take up a part of the work which neither purely military nor cycling organizations could carry out. He spoke of the possibilities of a thoroughly armed and drilled band of men, mounted on bicycles, making lightninglike inroads into an enemy's country. He also spoke of the necessity for cyclists submitting to a firm discipline. Continuing, he said:

The committee has no visionary idea that the bicycle is in any way going to revolutionize the moving of troops into the field of action, but they strongly feel that training and application may produce a body of riders who would get everything out of the use of the bicycle that is possible, and through their familiarity with roads be of great service to the Government in time of need.

As the bicycle can never be developed for war purposes by military men who do not ride, nor by the wheelman who rides for business or pleasure, nor by the ordinary wheelmen's association, it is important that all military riders should be united in one organization, and for that reason the United States Military Wheelmen's Association was formed.

The following extracts from the constitution were then read by Secretary Barron to show more plainly the objects of the new association:

Paragraph 5. To cultivate the spirit of fraternity so that the members of this organization, wherever they may go, either collectively or individually, may meet with friendly aid in carrying out the objects of this organization.

Paragraph 6. To establish a feeling of comradeship among military wheelmen and to cultivate the military virtues of courage, fortitude, and contempt for danger.

Paragraph 7. To establish in perfect harmony with the several States and with the United States Government a body of men of superior ability and education, who shall cultivate and maintain in their several organizations the best traditions of the American soldier.

Letters of regret were read from prominent military men who had been invited to be present, and Major Howard Giddings of the bicycle corps of the Connecticut National Guard was introduced. He said a company of military wheelmen in his State formerly carried carbines on their backs, but they were discarded at the end of a year's trial. The wheels in use weighed fifty-six pounds and had cushion tires, and rifles were carried on the side frame. In the Spring of 1894 new wheels were substituted and are now in use. Rifles were done away with this Spring, and the men now only carried one revolver. Rifles, he claimed, were at a disadvantage on account of weight and trouble in handling while dismounting. He continued:

Inside the diamond a luggage case is carried, and holds twice as much as the ordinary knapsack. It weighs about two pounds. The uniforms of the men are an army cartridge belt, single-breasted coat, cavalry trousers, and leather leggins that reach to the knees. They also wear the standard cartridge belt.

In the five years of use with the wheels many experiments have been made. Forced marches have been made in heavy marching order. The largest march was sixty miles, made in ten hours. The time might seem slow, but the riders were mostly men used to indoor work, and not used to carrying heavy equipment. During an inspection by Frederic Remington, the artist, recently, the men got out of sight on the road in 10 seconds. They threw their wheels into the bushes, and concealed themselves so that they could not be seen by any one in the road.

The wheels are concealed in the rivers or streams when their concealment is necessary.

Major Giddings also explained how a wounded man is carried on a bicycle. He is placed on a blanket astride the wheel in front of the saddle and reclines in the arms of the rider.

Major Giddings's remarks were warmly appreciated by his hearers. The question of the proper weight of a military bicycle was considered. Major Giddings said the wheel now in use by his corps weighed twenty-nine pounds. The wheels are to be heavier next year.

In regard to the proper arms for bicyclists, Major Giddings said that he considered the rifle only too heavy in the case of signal corps, scouts, or messengers. He believed the rifle could be carried on the right side of the wheel with success, and did not think they should be carried on the men. He said that he did not favor having any weight upon the rider at all except his revolver.

The entire weight, he thought, should be carried on the wheel. A soldier can shoot better, he said, on a wheel than on a horse. It was his opinion that soldiers could carry on bicycles the same arms they could on horseback.

Lieut. Griffin considered that shooting with certainty from a bicycle would be a difficult matter, as the management of the wheel requires the rider's entire attention. He said he thought a revolver not a proper weapon on account of its short range.

Sergt. Staubach said that the use of the wheel was mainly for transportation, and would not figure in an engagement. For that reason, he said, the wheelmen should be provided with the same arms as foot soldiers.

After recess Gen. Miles was introduced. He said:

This is a commendable enterprise. I think you have started in the right course. A perfect soldier has to be in the first place a good citizen. He must be devoted to the interests of the country, and by taking service in the State or Nation he shows his devotion to its interests. In utilizing appliances of war he wishes to make use of the best appliances which will make him most serviceable to his country.

Military forces are conservative and are slow to adopt any new appliances. We have seen steam power and electricity take the place of the horse for the purpose of transportation, and we have also seen adopted by our people the bicycle. It has come to stay. It is a useful institution, and gives recreation, health and strength, and will lengthen, in my opinion, the lives of many men and women.

The question is how far can it be used for war purposes. We have already seen enough to know that it will be useful in war. I have heard some men say that large bodies of men could not be maneuvered on bicycles. The men that said that could not maneuver bodies of men even if they were on foot or on horse. There are many places where the bicycle can be used where the horse cannot, and on the other hand the horse can be used where the bicycle cannot.

You may not be able to swim rivers on bicycles, but then it cannot drown, or at least you can easily fish it up again. I think your association is a commendable one, and I do not think it will lessen your interest in the National Guard.

There are associations of military men in different posts which do not lessen in the least their interest in the military organizations to which they are attached. All I can say is a word of encouragement, and, as far as I know of it, I heartily indorse the enterprise in which you are engaged.

Gen. Miles's brief speech was warmly applauded. He took his departure immediately after concluding it.

Sergt. Major Barron read a paper on the bicycle in the next war, in which he predicted the adoption of the wheel for military service.

Lieut. Griffin read a paper on the status of the United States volunteer soldier, whom he designated as the bulwark of the Republic. He claimed that there was at present an utter lack of facilities for field service in the National Guard, and suggested the mobilization of soldiers once a year. He claimed that the Peekskill camp wat not fitted for the purpose of mobilization, and that the Summer tours of National Guard duty were more of a school excursion than a military movement.

When the evening session convened the Committee on Constitution began the consideration of the clauses. In a general way the members were of one mind, but minor details prevented them reaching any conclusion. The clause over which there was most argument was in regard to the relation of the new organization to the bicycle corps of the National Guard. It was desired to make it clear that the new body does not want to interfere with other military bicycle organizations, but the extent to which it would confine itself to neutrality was productive of much talk and earnest argument. It was not until after more than three hours' consultation that the matter was settled. Officers were then elected, and the members of the new organization adjourned. Pending the acceptance of office by the men chosen last night, the members of the Committee on Constitution will be in control.

"FRANK" HAD NO ACCOUNT

Franklin National Bank Sends out a Warning to Business Men.

Notice was sent out by the Franklin National Bank, 181 Greenwich Street, yesterday, warning other banks against a plausible man of good appearance who calls himself Charles Frank, Jr. Frank called at the bank Monday, and said he wished to open an account. He used the name of one of the bank's customers for his introduction, and offered a draft for $12,000 on the First National Bank of Pittsburg. He received a passbook and blank check book, and was informed that he might draw on the account as soon as the twelve-thousand-dollar draft had been collected.

Frank did not attempt to get an advance from the bank. The draft was mailed to the Pittsburg bank, from which yesterday came a telegram that it had no such depositor as Frank, and that he must be a swindler, because he had forwarded drafts against nothing to the amount of $80,000.

President Roberts sent out the warning to head off any possible circulation of checks by Frank against the apparent deposit in that bank.

PRECIPITATED TO THE STREET

A Derrick Gave Way and a Ton Stone Buried in the Pavement.

Workmen were engaged in hoisting a stone weighing about a ton on the building now being erected on the corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets yesterday, when one of the wooden supports broke, and the stone was precipitated to the street.

The guy-rope holding the derrick upright being released of the strain, swung the derrick around with such force that the one on the opposite side snapped, and caused the wooden uprights to careen over into the centre of the building. A number of workmen narrowly escaped being swept off into the street by the swinging boom.

The stone was opposite the first story when the derrick gave way, and when it fell it dug a deep hole in the asphalt pavement on Liberty Street.

The policeman on the beat, when asked if he would report the accident, replied:

"Accident! Sure it was no accident! Nobody was kilt."

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

NORTON CHASE'S CAREER—Rapid rise of the young lawyer now candidate for Attorney General.
DEMOCRATS FULL OF HOPE—Pushing the campaign in New-Jersey with renewed vigor.
EPISCOPAL CHURCH WORK—What the convention at Minneapolis has been doing.
LONDON AND NEW ALLIES—Stamboul riots cause rearrangement of foreign relations.
THE TREASURY NOT A BANK—Secretary Carlisle talks to the Massachusetts Reform Club.
GEN. LATHROP'S DEFENSE—Complete answer to the charges against the Superintendent.
RELIGION AND DIPLOMACY—Troubles caused by missionaries in foreign lands.
MADAGASCAR IS AT PEACE—A protectorate over the Hova Kingdom and not annexation.
CONTROL IN THE SENATE—Republicans undecided on the proposition to reorganize.
COREA NEEDS PRINCE PAK—Since the Queen was murdered he is anxious to return.
GREAT SUCCESS REPORTED—The Congregational Church's triennial council.
CAPTURED BY THE CUBANS—The cannon and ammunition of a Spanish vessel seized.
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION CLOSES—Delegates say the sessions have been pleasing and fruitful.
CHURCH OF THE VEGETARIANS—A religious sect in Philadelphia whose creed is to eat no meat.
FOUND THE CONCORD GRAPE—Recent death of Dr. Ephraim W. Bull in Concord, Mass.
REED MEN BADLY SCARED—Chandler's letter to Denver fills them with forebodings.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Feeding Rations for Cows, by Henry Stewart; The Ayrshire Cow; Farm Experiences, and

AMERICAN BOARD MEETING

Congregational Delegates and Missionaries Hear of a Year's Work.

A GAVEL PRESENTED TO DR. STORRS

Fifteen Missionaries Sent Out in the Last Year—A Debt of $14,000—Work in China, Japan, Africa and Turkey.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which is the organization in charge of the foreign work of the Congregational Church, began its eighty-sixth annual meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. This organization, which is usually known either as the "American Board," or as the "A. B. C. F. M.," is the oldest foreign missionary society in this country, having begun its work in 1810. A brief outline says that the Commissioners have sent out over 2,000 missionaries, who have founded 500 churches, with a membership of more than 125,000. The total receipts in the eighty-odd years of its existence have been over $25,000,000.

On the right side of the floor of the Academy yesterday were seated corporate and honorary members and the visiting clergymen. Among them were the Rev. Dr. S. C. Bartlett, ex-President of Dartmouth College, and the Rev. Drs. Herrick and A. H. Plumb. The most interesting part of the house, however, to most people was the other side, where were seated such of the acting missionaries as happened to be present in the country. Among them were the Rev. Dr. James L. Clarke, the Rev. George L. Wood, and the Rev. J. K. Brown and wife, all of whom are from China. From India and Ceylon, the Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Hazen, and the Rev. and Mrs. S. M. Haviland were present. By far the largest number were from China and Japan, among them being the Rev. Drs. C. C. Baldwin, Henry Blodgett, and Chauncey Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. John Berry, and Miss Cornelia Judson.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs of Brooklyn, who, after the devotional services, called on the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends of Brooklyn to welcome the board to the city. Dr. Behrends made a bright speech, in the beginning of which he took occasion to welcome Dr. Storrs, which bit of clerical pleasantry was highly appreciated by the audience. Dr. Behrends assured the President that Brooklynites were glad to see him, and advised him to visit the Church of the Pilgrims.

When, in the course of the speech, Dr. Behrends had a few words to say about the recent troubles in China, he was loudly applauded. He declared that "the milestones of the Church's progress were the ashes of its martyrs," and that "this world can only be conquered by men and women ready to die for redemption." In the conclusion of his speech Dr. Behrends urged the necessity of the Government making itself felt for the protection of all its citizens.

Dr. Storrs made a brief reply, and the minutes of last year's meeting at Madison, Wis., were read. A pleasing and unexpected incident which occurred at this point was the presentation of a gavel to Dr. Storrs, by the Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock of Tacoma, Washington. The gavel was made from the wood of an apple tree planted by Dr. Marcus Whitman, an early missionary of the board, at Walla Walla, and near which he was killed by savages. To Dr. Whitman belongs much of the credit, said Mr. Hallock, for the retention by the United States of the Northwestern Territory, as he dissuaded President Tyler from signing a treaty by which it was to be given up. The gavel was the gift of a Mrs. Anderson, a descendant of a woman who was engaged in missionary work with Dr. Whitman.

The next business was the reading, by the Rev. C. H. Daniels, of his report as Secretary in charge of the Home Department. He announced the deaths of the following corporate members:

Douglas Putnam, Marietta, Ohio, elected in 1855; Langdon S. Ward, Newton, Mass., elected in 1865; Henry M. Storrs, D. D., Orange, N. J., elected in 1867; George R. Chapman, Boston, Mass., elected in 1871; Henry M. Sculder, D. D., Winchester, Mass., elected in 1871; William M. Taylor, D. D., New-York, elected in 1873; Julius H. Seelye, D. D., Amherst, Mass., elected in 1876; Robbins Battell, Norfolk, Conn., elected in 1877; William O. Grover, Boston, Mass., elected in 1881; the Hon. James White, Williamstown, Mass., elected in 1882; the Hon. Franklin Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt., elected in 1889.

Fifteen new missionaries have been sent out during the year, and twenty-eight have returned to their work after a rest at home. The rest of the report was taken up largely with the reports in detail from the district Secretaries, who gave accounts of their work through the country and in the office, and included their financial statements. In conclusion, Dr. Daniels urged upon the board the necessity of paying off the debt of $114,000, and gave a few words of encouragement.

F. H. Wiggin, the assistant Treasurer, then gave an accounting of his office. An outline is as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Cost of twenty foreign missions	$661,885.99
Cost of agencies	13,964.24
Cost of publications	10,947.17
Cost of Administration Department	28,434.59
Total	$715,231.99
Balance for which board was in debt Aug. 31, 1894	116,237.56
Total	$831,469.55

RECEIPTS.

From donations	$516,003.47
From legacies	191,802.04
From interest on general permanent fund	9,031.66
Total	$716,837.17
Balance for which board was in debt Aug. 31, 1895	114,632.38
Total	$831,469.55

The report of the Rev. Judson Smith, as Secretary, in charge of the missions in Africa, China, the Pacific Islands, and Western and Central Turkey, was next given. He reported the employment of over 300 missionaries and 1,000 native helpers. For the Hawaiian Islands Dr. Smith had the following to say:

The course of events in the Hawaiian Islands in the firm establishment of the new Government has tended to favor the Christian interests of the islands, and that part of that work which is in the care of the American board.

Speaking of the work in Africa, he announced the translation of the New Testament into the Umbunda dialect, and gave a favorable account of work of the Zulu and West African stations. The China-Japanese war, Mr. Smith said, had not injured missionary work, but had rather aided it in the former country. He added that "The recent deadly attack upon Dr. Sheffield, President of the North China College, was not due in the least to the political agitations of the times, and expresses only the ravings of a half-crazy man, and not the hostile attitude of the people in general."

Speaking of the tragedy in Eastern Turkey, the speaker referred to it as an instance of the perils of missionary life, but said that in many places the feeling between the Gregorian and Protestant Armenians was of the best.

The report of Secretary J. L. Barton was read by the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Boston. Dr. Barton's territory includes those in the Papal Lands, European Turkey, India, and Japan. The Papal Lands are Austria, Spain, and Mexico, from all of which encouraging reports were given.

"Austria," he said, "has had a fascinating growth. A few years ago the Bible could not be publicly distributed. The past year one missionary has been the means of scattering among the people more than 15,000 entire copies or portions of the Scriptures. Fifteen years ago there was one small church; to-day there are twelve in the mission, with 782 members, 102 having been added during the year."

In Spain the work was limited by the fact that there was only one missionary and his assistants to cover a population of 300,000 people, but it could be said of them that they had accomplished much.

The work in Mexico, according to Dr. Barton, has been hampered by petty annoyances from fanatics, but all of the churches report increase in membership. In European Turkey, Dr. Barton declared, religious feeling is at low ebb. In India the work has suffered from the burning of the Industrial School at Sirur, but in general Christianity is prospering, and caste lines are breaking down.

For Japan the following encouraging report was given:

National, political, social, commercial Japan is far different to-day from what she was a decade ago. It is no time to leave the Japanese Christians alone with over 1,000,000 still in the Empire who do not know of Christ's Gospel. We cannot expect, without a miracle, that the one-fourth of 1 per cent. now Christian will alone be able to Christianize that empire. There are but twenty-five years of Christian experience and tradition back of them.

The new treaties will open all Japan to the direct activities of the Christian Church. The work among soldiers has brought the Christian religion into prominence among the military officials, and so has given it a semi-official standing among the common soldiers.

The services of the evening were given up to the annual sermon, delivered by the Rev. George A. Gordon of the new Old South Church, Boston, who took for his subject, "The Gospel for Humanity."

BAPTISTS IN CONVENTION.

Statistics of Home Church Work During the Last Year.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Long Island Baptist Association began its deliberations in the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Many clergymen and laymen were present. The idea of the association is to cultivate fraternal sympathy and union among the members, to prosecute missionary, benevolent, and Sunday-school work, and to erect houses of worship. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Kelsey was Moderator.

The Rev. Dr. Robert B. Hull, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Brooklyn, preached the annual sermon. W. F. Jones, the clerk, read the statistics, showing that during the year the baptisms by the various churches were as follows:

Oyster Bay, 2; First, in Pierrepont Street, 49; Greenport, 0; First, Brooklyn, E. D., 0; Union, Cold Spring, 15; Sag Harbor, 0; Central, Brooklyn, Bridge Street, 0; Bedford Avenue, 2; Concord, 11; East Marion, 0; First, Greenpoint, 3; Strong Place, 32; Washington Avenue, 6; Second, Brooklyn, E. D., 8; Hanson Place, 53; Greene Avenue, 25; First German, E. D., 10; Berean, Carrsville, 2; First, Flushing, 12; Greenwood, 71; Port Jefferson, 10; Tabernacle, 13; Central, Williamsburg, 18; First, East New-York, 0; Ronkonkoma, 0; Huntington, 10; Jamaica, 0; East Avenue, Long Island City, 8; Calvary, 24; Union Avenue, 0; Blue Point, 21; Rockville Centre, 4; Babylon, 0; Sixth Avenue, 7; First, Flatbush, 0; First German, South Brooklyn, 0; Port Washington, 0; Marcy Avenue, 49; Shiloh, Jamaica, 0; Trinity, 9; Centennial, 3; Ebenezer, Flushing, 6; Woodside, 5; Emmanuel, 18; Second German, E. D., 15; Hempstead, 7; Ebenezer, Babylon, 0; Northport, 1; First Swedish, 0; West End, 11; Wyckoff Avenue, 7; Bethany, 12; Ocean Hill, 13; East End, 11; Messiah, 0; First, Patchogue, 0; Bedford Heights, 0; Bushwick Avenue, 28; Pilgrim, 8; Freeport, 0; Memorial, 30; Unity Course, 1; Bethel, Steinway, 2; Hope, 3; Amityville, 0.

The missionary department showed statistics during the year as follows: In fourteen States 1,071 sermons and addresses were made, 605 prayer meetings were held, 2,529 pastoral visits had been made, 100 persons were baptized, $2,602.25 was paid in salaries to the missionaries, and the association assisted by the donation of $2,825.

Owing to the lack of funds, no assistance was given during the year to the churches at Jamaica, Sag Harbor, Blue Point, Patchogue, Ronkonkoma, or Waverly.

LONG ISLAND SOUTH CLASSIS.

Standing Committees Named at Semi-Annual Convention in Brooklyn.

The semi-annual session of the South Classis of Long Island was held in the Dutch Reformed Church on Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and the Rev. J. Douglas Adam of the Reformed Church on the Heights, who was elected President, occupied the chair. Among the clergymen present were:

The Rev. James M. Farrar of the First Reformed Church; the Rev. Cornelius L. Wells, Flatbush Church; the Rev. William H. Boocock, Grace Chapel; the Rev. Alfred H. Brush, New-Utrecht; the Rev. Peter V. Van Buskirk, Gravesend; the Rev. John I. Gardner, Flatlands; the Rev. Nicholas Pease, New-Lots; the Rev. James M. Dickinson, East New-York; the Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, North Reformed; the Rev. J. Douglas Adam, Church-on-the-Heights; the Rev. P. C. Erhard, New-Brooklyn, and the Rev. John H. Jensen, Second Flatbush.

The following standing committees were appointed, two clergymen and one Elder being appointed on each.

On Unsound Doctrine—Dr. Wells, Mr. McClelland, and H. Suydam.

On State of Religion—Dr. Farrar, Mr. Boocock, and Mr. Schenck.

On Systematic Benevolence—Mr. Pearse, Mr. Brush, and Edgar Bergen.

On Nominations—Mr. Van Buskirk, Mr. Webber, and Mr. Spellman.

On Sabbath School—Mr. Guick, Mr. Gardiner, and Mr. William R. Bennett.

The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. John T. Gardner.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Programme for the Opening of the Meeting in Brooklyn To-day.

The annual meeting of the New-York branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be begun in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, to-day. The Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks will lead the devotional exercises at 10 o'clock this morning.

The meeting will last three days. The proceedings for to-day will include reading the minutes of the annual meeting of 1894, report of the Committee on Method of Electing Officers, appointment of committees, resolutions, reports of conferences, reports of officers, a young people's service, and a missionary prayer meeting.

The officers are: Honorary President—Mrs. Joseph A. Wright; President—Mrs. S. L. Baldwin; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. William B. Skidmore; Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Knowles; Treasurer—Mrs. J. M. Cornell.

The General Executive Committee of the society will hold its annual meeting in St. Louis next month.

THIEVES ENTERED THROUGH SCUTTLES

The Goods That They Stole in Thirty-fourth Street Recovered.

Detectives Pepperted and Taylor of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, Charles Wilson, alias Russell, twenty-five years old, a mechanical dentist, living at 269 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Edward Wallace Flannigan, twenty-six years old, a clerk, living in a furnished room at 305 West Twenty-seventh Street, on the charge of burglary.

The arrests were made for the four burglaries that were committed on West Thirty-fourth Street last Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Cooper, who lives in the boarding house at 237 West Thirty-fourth Street, surprised a burglar on the top floor of the house last Saturday evening as he was coming from the scuttle in the roof. When she screamed, the burglar ran out on the roof, and then entered the adjoining house, 239.

On the top floor of that house the burglar entered the room of Joseph S. Murphy, and took everything Murphy had in it, including clothes, jewelry, and other things, in all valued at $75.

The thief then went to the house of Mrs. E. Donnelly, 251 West Thirty-fourth Street, and there stole a package from the room of the landlady, but what the package contained no one knows. The next stop was at Mrs. Mary Ray's house, 267 West Thirty-fourth Street, where he took a number of old coins and a quantity of jewelry, the total value of which was $100. In the same house, the burglar took a watch and clock from the room of Mrs. Roberts. These were value at $10.

The police learned that Wilson had not been at home on the night of the robbery, and watched him. The man was identified by a little dog that belongs to a dentist named Hackett, for whom Wilson worked. When Wilson was arrested, he implicated Flannigan, who was caught on Eighth Avenue Monday night. In Flannigan's room they recovered all the stolen goods, with the exception of a suit of clothes, an overcoat, and three razors, and they found the pawn tickets representing these.

Flannigan is a son of the late ex-Coroner Richard Flannigan, who lived at the corner of Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue. He is wanted for having deserted from the United States Army.

When arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, the two men pleaded not guilty, and were held in $2,000 bail each for trial.

PORTRAIT TOO POOR TO ACCEPT

It Was Made for Nothing, but Its Frame Was to be Paid For.

John Pariser, who claims to be the Superintendent of the International Portrait Company, was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday in answer to a summons that had been issued to Miss Maggie Moran of 107 Charlton Street.

Miss Moran told Magistrate Wentworth that six weeks ago Pariser went to her residence and offered to make a portrait of any member of her family free of charge if she would buy a frame for it of him. The money would be refunded, he said, if the picture was not satisfactory. Miss Moran and her sister ordered a portrait of their father, paid Pariser $1 on account, and made two subsequent payments of $1 each.

The portrait when delivered was so poor that they refused to accept it, and they demanded their money back. They not only did not receive their money, but Pariser also refused to return the photograph they had given him until they paid him the other $3.

Pariser showed Magistrate Wentworth a contract so cleverly worded that there was no way to hold him. The Magistrate sympathized with the girl and told her to take the case to the civil courts. She said she would do so.

May Shoot First and Last Days.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 15.—Judge Coddington to-day decided that hunters in this State may shoot on the first and last days mentioned in the recent law enacted in regard to gunning in the State. Ever since the law was passed there has been a question as to whether the first and last days of the game season were included in the season, as the framers of the bill omitted the word "inclusive" in drawing it up.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good reference; Protestant. A. Johnston, 903 8th Av.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; willing and obliging; best of references. 202 East 75th St.; ring Kelly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; four years' reference. Call, Tuesday, at 304 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent young woman; best city reference; or would assist with other work. Competent, 254 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By educated German girl as chambermaid or do general housework in family of two; references given. 425 East 52d St., parlor floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; six years' city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; willing and obliging; good city references. 174 West 65th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework in a small private family. Call two days, 1,033 1st Av., one flight back.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl; Scotch; or would go as parlormaid where butler is kept. 216 East 47th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman; six years' reference; willing and obliging; city or country. K. B., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class Protestant chambermaid and waitress; small private family; best city reference. L. C., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl to do upstairs work, or take care of children; good sewer. 565 3d Av., near 37th St.; ring Cushin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. 229 East 70th St.; Tipet's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. 350 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is a neat sewer; has good city reference. 1,158 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; best city reference. 119 West 60th St., Wyness's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by a young girl; willing to assist with waiting or sewing; best personal reference. 100 West 53d St.; Byrne's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress, or would do either; best city references from last employer. 415 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best references. 256 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; will assist with children; city reference. 438 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and waiting. 23 East 74th St., till 2 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl as chambermaid in an American family. 356 East 78th St., three flights up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl as chambermaid in a private family; best city references. 990 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl, as chambermaid and waitress in private family; reference. 882 Lexington Av., 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 1,219 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; best city reference; no cards. 163 East 31st St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—City reference. R. McEntee, care of Shaw, 447 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman; two years' best city reference. E. G., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl for chamberwork and waiting in small family; willing and obliging. 204 East 65th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young woman to do light chamberwork and see to a grown child; best city reference; lady can be seen. 212 East 81st St.; ring twice.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl in a private family; to do chamberwork and take care of children; is willing and obliging; good city reference. 237 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; in private family; first-class city reference. Katie Cuniff, care Mrs. Burns, 630 East 17th St., ring top bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and plain sewing; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Address R. C., Advertising Agency, 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; understands sewing, and will wait on invalid lady; good city reference. B. V., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to assist with children or do plain sewing; good city reference. J. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do chamberwork alone; best reference. 123 East 88th St., Walker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant woman as first-class chambermaid and to do sewing; capable, obliging; best city references. A. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid alone or assist with washing; small family; willing, obliging; best city references. 11 Carmine St., first floor, back. Graff.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Present employer's, 53 West 73d St., from 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By experienced chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good city reference. 524 10th Av., top floor, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German young girl; good waitress; kind to children; city or country; references. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; or to do light housework. 554 East 136th St.; ring Hagherty's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—An American widow of refinement will accept a position as companion to a lady, or as housekeeper where domestic help is kept, in exchange for a home; good reader and writer. Mrs. Harrison, 164 West 99th St., near Amsterdam Av.

COMPANION.—A refined young woman desires occupation part of day; companionable to grown person or children; can teach English and piano. M. E. C., care of Collins, 1,762 Madison Av.

COMPANION.—By a young widow; Protestant American; as companion to children or invalid; good packer, traveler, and seamstress. Mrs. Askin, 179 10th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; five years' reference; understands German cooking; no washing. 1,607 Broadway, near 49th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly good cook and manager in gentleman's house; no washing; wages, $20 to $25; good references. M. O., 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; to go out by the day; will work on reasonable terms. 119 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a first-class private family or private boarding house. 150 Amsterdam Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Adams's bell, 117 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands bread and baking; best references. 240 East 57th St.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman; willing and obliging; city or country; good city reference. M. D., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; to go by the day or week; gets up dinners and luncheons equal to a chef; best reference. 308 East 27th St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook and to assist with ironing; small private family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; daily or monthly; best reference. 317 East 50th St., No. 21 bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—Skilled in all branches of French and American cooking. Call, two days, 235 East 41st St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; city reference. 268 West 38th St., basement.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress; in private family; good references. 802 6th Av.

COOK.—By French cook; wages $40 to $45. S. V., 823 Madison Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By a good cook; will assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; private family; best references. M. H., 122 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference. 19 West 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By reliable, competent woman; age, 34; as good family cook and baker; soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; city or country; best of reference; lady only giving a permanent position need apply; no agencies answered. Mrs. Wamsely, 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—English; understands cooking in every branch; takes entire charge, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40; first-class city reference. R. W., 150 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family, where assistance is given; best of city reference; wages, $30 to $35. A. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; good city reference; no washing; no cards. 225 Columbus Av.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as good cook; will assist with washing; city or country; best city references. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking; willing and obliging; can be recommended by present employer. Call, two days, 136 East 37th St

COOK, &c.—By thoroughly competent woman as good cook; assist with washing and ironing; small private family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress; permanent place in a private family; excellent city reference. 243 East 40th St., Davy's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By competent Swedish woman to cook by the day or month in small private family; good reference. Call or address, for two days, Mrs. Folberg, 326 East 31st St.

COOK.—English; by competent woman as first-class cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $30; excellent references. E. G., 245 West 37th St.

COOK.—By thorough cook in French and English cooking; can take man's place; take entire charge; city or country; best reference. J., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; where a kitchenmaid is kept; understands French and American cooking; best city reference. M. F., 957 3d Av., advertisement office.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; excellent baker. Call at last employer's, 13 East 54th St., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.; no cards.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two first-class girls as cook and waitress respectively; fifteen years' reference from last employer. 258 West 47th St., care M. Rollen.

COOK.—By young girl as excellent cook in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging; best city reference. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two Protestant women; one as good cook, other as competent chambermaid; willing to wait on table or do plain sewing, or wait on lady. 154 West 64th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; in private family; three years' best reference from last place. 360 West 52d St., Flaherty's bell.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands French and Vienna cooking; $30; no washing; in private Christian family; best city references. 614 3d Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in an American family; French and American dishes; excellent reference from last and former places. K. B., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook; soups and desserts; excellent baker; would assist with washing; reference. 431 West 45th St., 9 to 12.

COOK.—By experienced Swedish cook in private family; by day, week, or month; wages reasonable; well recommended. A. A., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; all kinds of soups and desserts; good baker; two years' city reference from last place. H. S., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Scotch Protestant sisters, to go together; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Price, 959 6th Av.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman as cook; excellent baker; first-class with meats and dessert; wages, $25. Byrne, 161 West 20th St.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; best city reference; will be disengaged in a few days. L. H., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; by the day; get up dinners or luncheon parties; reference, H. S., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. 117 East 53d St.; Adams's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; excellent reference from city and country families. 460 West 31st St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; personal reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a young Scotch woman as good cook and laundress; good city reference. 333 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good family cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. 879 3d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman as good cook in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 244 West 12th St.

COOK.—French; as good cook; Spanish family preferred; personal reference. M. P., 221 West 34th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent family cook; willing to assist with washing; best city references. 208 East 63d St.; ring three times.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to work by day, housecleaning or laundry work. 313 East 50th St., Murphy.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; can cook if necessary. Maher, 241 West 46th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaking on ladies' walking and evening costumes made reasonable; also thorough dressmaking by day; fit and style guaranteed. 438 6th Av., first floor.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Finest worker; or seal garments; superior fitter; will remodel into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; in or out of town work; expert cutter and fitter; the latest Paris fashions; at home; also $2.50 day. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker in private family; willing to assist with light chamberwork; best reference. 180 West 64th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a French dressmaker and milliner; by the day or at home. Mrs. Dupurs, 342 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced misses' and children's dressmaker; by day; highest city reference. 240 East 22d St., three bells.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German young lady to teach small children; highest references. B. Dronia, 28 Sutton Place.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly competent, refined, French nursery governess; take entire charge of children; good seamstress; speaks no English; first-class references. D., 221 West 34th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German to take entire charge of children as nursery governess; first-class references. Experience, 130 East 85th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated young lady, German, as nursery governess. 555 West 44th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, music, as visiting governess; highest references. Instruction, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In large or small household; companion or private secretary; by Scotch lady; 12 years' experience in this country; highest references. L., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, or BOTH.—By lady of culture; best city references. J. W. T., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent Scotch Protestant girl for housework in small private family; city or country; personal reference. 213 West 18th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl, just landed, to do housework or kitchenwork in small family. 222 East 60th St., care of C. Smith, bell 5.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; good reference. 304 East 33d St.; no cards.

COMPANION.—By a young widow; Protestant American; as companion to children or invalid; good packer, traveler, and seamstress. Mrs. Askin, 179 10th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; five years' reference; understands German cooking; no washing. 1,607 Broadway, near 49th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly good cook and manager in gentleman's house; no washing; wages, $20 to $25; good references. M. O., 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; to go out by the day; will work on reasonable terms. 119 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a first-class private family or private boarding house. 150 Amsterdam Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Adams's bell, 117 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands bread and baking; best references. 240 East 57th St.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman; willing and obliging; city or country; good city reference. M. D., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; to go by the day or week; gets up dinners and luncheons equal to a chef; best reference. 308 East 27th St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook and to assist with ironing; small private family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; daily or monthly; best reference. 317 East 50th St., No. 21 bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—Skilled in all branches of French and American cooking. Call, two days, 235 East 41st St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; city reference. 268 West 38th St., basement.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress; in private family; good references. 802 6th Av.

COOK.—By French cook; wages $40 to $45. S. V., 823 Madison Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By a good cook; will assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; private family; best references. M. H., 122 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference. 19 West 57th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; three years' best shirt reference from last employer; no other work. 153 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; five years' city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young girl as first-class laundress; excellent shirt reference; personal city reference. M. G., care Mrs. Woods, 443 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress in private family; very best city references; last and former employers can be seen. N. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent and trustworthy young woman as first-class laundress in small family; best city reference from last place. R. A., 92 East 14th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies' gentlemen's, and family washing at her home; shirts; references. 175 East 74th St.; ring Carroll's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a smart, steady, reliable woman; good laundress; would assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 129 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; best city reference. 108 West 39th St., McGregor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress; can be highly recommended. 157 East 87th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl; will assist with chamberwork; private family; city references. 884 6th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city reference. 213 West 18th St., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 300 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; good city reference. 205 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman as laundress and to do cleaning by day; good reference. 111 East 53d St., top bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. 163 East 31st St., two days.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 323 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, washing at home; gentlemen's or families'; references. M., 183 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; in small private family; will assist with chamberwork; wages, $20; good references. A. M., 248 1st Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By German; experienced and competent; middle-aged; as infant's nurse; good references. B. Kruschwitz, care of Mrs. Kaldatz, 328 East 55th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—First-class; best reference from present employer. 19 West 58th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to get a position for her nurse, whom she can highly recommend as thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant, or would go as head nurse; remarkably neat and orderly; invaluable nurse for infant or grown children; wages, $20 to $25 per month; no cards. Mrs. E. J. Fenn, 117 East 77th St.

NURSE.—By an elderly Swiss Protestant woman, speaking French and German, as infant's or child's nurse; thoroughly understands the feeding and care of young children; highest references from best American families. 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of young infant; thoroughly understands the raising on bottle and baby foods; best personal city reference. A. G., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of infant or small children; neat sewer; first-class family; city references; wages, $20 to $25. Superior, Box 251 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a refined American young woman as mother's assistant to young children; excellent seamstress; a home preferred to very high wages; first-class city reference. 148 East 123d St., third bell, west.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as experienced child's nurse; would act as lady's maid, doing plain sewing; eight years' city reference from last place. 142 West 52d St.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—Lady desires to obtain situation for nurse for young children; five years' reference from present employer. 17 Washington Square.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of one or two small children; plain sewing; personal references. A. B., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent nurse, to take care of children and assist with chamberwork, or would take entire charge of baby; best of city references.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Fair Speculative Demand and Higher Prices.

GRAIN TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Easier—Cotton Active—Coffee Dull.

There was very little news to cause an advance in grain, but local operators bought freely and were helped by foreign houses, while cables and the West were higher and offerings less urgent. Provisions were easier and quiet, with large receipts of swine. Cotton was active, excited, and higher through free buying and expected decreased crop estimate. Coffee was dull and without special feature.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	68¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35	@ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	9⅜@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.75	@10.00
Lard, Western steam	@	6 12½
Beef, family	9.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	..
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16	@ 16⅛
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9	@ 10¼
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	12.12	@12.25
Lead	3.37½@	3.40

WHEAT—Contracts advanced 1c near the opening on free local covering, and influenced by better cables, firmer Western markets, and buying for foreign account, with offerings more reserved at the advance; local realizing caused a reaction of ¼@⅜c, but reports of a large export business caused an advance of ¼@⅜c, and the close was firm at ⅜c gain for the day, with transactions moderate. Spot was held higher and checked demand....Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ⅞c over December free on board, afloat....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1c over December price for canal to 2c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at ⅝c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 2¾c over December; No. 1 Northern Duluth inspection at ⅞c over December....Clearances hence, 252,730 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 309,456 bushels; receipts, 61,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 100,905 bushels; in the interior, 1,237,894 bushels.

HOPS—Contracts had very little attention, but closed strong at an advance of ¼@⅜c, with trading entirely local. Spot was in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales, 75,000 bushels, including 9,000 bushels No. 2 at 29½c over October, free on board, afloat; 50,000 bushels do on private terms, and 10,000 bushels yellow at 39c, elevator....Receipts, 156,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 269,234 bushels; in the interior, 507,554 bushels....Clearances hence, 315,116 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 410,218 bushels.

OATS—Contracts followed other grain and gained ¼@½c, with trading neglected.... Spot were quiet and generally firm....Sales, 46,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25½c for 14,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 23¾c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c; 10,000 bushels to arrive at 23¾c; No. 3, 23¼c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 22¼@23c; No. 2 Chicago, 25½c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 25@30c for 28,000 bushels....Receipts, 73,200 bushels; exports, 7,389 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	.....	@....	69¾
December	3,435,000	67⅝@68 3-16	67¾
March	.....	....@....	70⅞
May	880,000	70⅝@71 3-16	70⅞
Total	4,315,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	85,000	37 @..	37
November	65,000	36¾@36⅝	36⅝
December	70,000	35¾@35⅞	35⅞
May	260,000	35½@35⅝	35⅝
Total	480,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	.....	@....	23¾
November	10,000	23⅝@23¾	23¾
December	.....	.. @..	23⅞
May	.....	.. @..	25⅞
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—The general market was firm and inquiry improved, with Winter grades scarce and Spring in full supply. Sales, 18,000 bbls, including of City Mills, 4,000 bbls at $3.20@$3.40; 5,200 bbls at $3.40@$3.50 extra, at quotations; 600 bbls Spring straights at $3.30@$3.40; 2,600 bbls Winter clear at $3.25@$3.40; 3,800 bbls patents at $3.70@$3.80; 900 bbls straights at $3.40@$3.50; 450 bbls No. 1 at $3.10, and 500 sacks low Spring at $2.80....Arrivals, 10,334 bbls and 14,243 sacks; exports, 13,223 bbls and 42,960 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 77,787 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@ ..
Supers	2.50@$2.60
No. 2	2.70@ 2.85
No. 1	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	3.00@ 3.40
Straights	3.35@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.40@ 3.60
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	3.85@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	.. @ 2.50
No. 1	2.90@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 2.85	2.90@ 3.20
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and steady; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.90@$2.95; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.65@$1.75 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 45c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 49@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 53@63c, two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Demand light for jobbing purposes at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.20@$3.70; ground, $2.90@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 2.

CORN PRODUCTS—Very slow at unchanged prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Steady and in demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil meal, $24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50 spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was nothing new from the South. The mills were steadily getting in shape to work temporarily at least, although a seed supply was coming in slowly. There was, however, rather more new oil on offer here, and where 28c had been obtained for prime yellow the price was at the close more difficult to realize. There were 500 bbls prime old yellow taken at 28c, and 1,000 bbls prime run refined, near future deliveries, at 28c. Any export inquiry was special, with the general foreign markets indifferent. The mills kept to the $7 basis for seed at railroad stations, except here and there, where a few small mills exceeded it. Good off-grade yellow here is at 27@27¼c. PALM OIL was 40 tcs at 4½c; Lagos at 5¼@5¾c; prime red at 4⅜@4⅞c. LINSEED was firm and in good demand; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; 52@53c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.—The oil market here closed at 122, with sales of 7,000 bbls.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Lost tone upon yesterday's trading, and closed a trifle lower all around. The supplies of hogs were large, and they worked against any strength that had been obtained previously for several days. Speculation was dull again, but the jobbing movements in meats and pork were to a full extent.

LARD—The freer receipts of hogs weakened prices of lard, which were down 2½@5 points, while demands were slack. At the West, October closed at 5.72½c; January was at 5.77½@5.82½c, closing at 5.77½@5 80c, and May at 5.95@5.97½c, closing at 5.95c. Here there was a weak and dull situation, with cash quoted at 6.12½c, nominal. City steam was taken up moderately, with sales of 160 tcs at 5 75@5.80c. Options—No sales. October closed nominal at 6.12½c. Refined was slow; Continent at 6.45c, and South American at 6.80c. Compound lard at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—There was little done here, with prices held steadily; sales of 100 bbls mess. At the West there was a dull and lower market by about 5c. October closed at $8.45, nominal; December at $8.55; January at $9.55@$9.65, closing at $9.55 bid; May at $9.80@$9.87½, closing at $9.80. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—The speculation in short ribs was slack, while prices were easier, with at the West October at 5.02½@5.12½c, closing at 5.07½c, and for January at 4.80@4.87½c, closing at 4.82½c, asked.

CUTMEATS—The offerings of city meats were moderate, while prices were held firmly; demands were quiet and mostly for small lots. Sales include 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 11-lb average, in lots, at 7c, and 250 pickled hams at 9c; city-pickled shoulders, 6½c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 7½c; 10-lb average, 7¾c; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7⅜c for 14 lb, 7c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Shippers were doing little, and home trade wants were moderate, while prices were held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS had a little attention, while prices were easy. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were about steady in price. Receipts at the West, 60,520 head; same time last year, 92,100 head. Chicago—Receipts, 34,000 head; slow, 5@10c lower; 33.45@$4.20; left over, 7,000 head. St. Louis—Slow; lower; $3.40@$4.10. Omaha—Receipts, 5,200 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.55@$3.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; lower; $3.70@$4. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $4.10@$4.25. Cincinnati—Slow; $3.50@$4.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 819 head; $3.50@$4. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.30@$4.50. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.30. Quotations here were 5¾c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾@5⅞c for 140 lb, 5⅞ and 6c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market yielded 1-16c on city in hhds, and closed at 4 5-16c, under more of a supply in the melters' hands than the soap trade wanted, as there was absence of competition among them, on account of some full accumulations they had secured. Sales were 125 hhds city at 4⅜c, and 50 hhds do at 4 5-16c; closing offered at 4 5-16c; also 75,000 lb country, in lots, at 4½@4⅝c, and special lots at a little more money.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was without material change here. A little local demand prevailed, which was satisfied at 6¾c, with 75,000 lb taken up. At Kansas City there were five car lots taken at $5.30, equivalent for St. Louis. For lard stearine there was a dull and nominal market at 7c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened with a firmer feeling through local bidding and following the cables, but absence of orders caused an easier tone, and the close was at 5 points advance to 5 points decline. Havre was quiet at ½f advance, and Hamburg quiet at ⅛@⅜ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was steady at 16@16¾c for No. 7; sales, 500 bags Nos. 6 and 7 at 16⅝c; 500 bags Maracaibo and 400 pks Jamaica on private terms.

....Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 750 bags at 14.40c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 500 bags at 15.40c; November, 500 bags at 15.25c; December, 500 bags at 15.15c; May, 500 bags at 14.40c; September, 1,250 bags at 13.90c; total, 3,250 bags. Total for day, 4,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.95@15.05	10.80@10.85
February	14.75@14.85	10.70@10.80
March	14.65@14.75	10.70@10.75
April	14.50@14.60	10.65@10.75
May	14.35@14.40	10.65@10.70
June	14.20@14.30	@ ..
July	14.10@14.20	@ ..
August	13.95@14.05	@ ..
September	13.85@13.90	@ ..
October	15.40@15.50	12.50@12.60
November	15.20@15.30	11.85@11.90
December	15.10@15.15	11.30@11.35

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	267,776
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	14,686
Total stock in New-York to-day	253,090
Total stock in Baltimore	40,529
Deliveries yesterday	1,491—39,038
Total stock in New-Orleans	44,433
Deliveries yesterday	848—43,585
	82,623
Total stock in the United States	335,713
Afloat from Rio, per steam, to Oct. 14	127,000
Afloat from Rio, per sail, to Oct. 14	4,000
Afloat from Santos, per steam and sail, Oct. 14	96,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 2	7,000
	234,000
Total	569,713
Same time 1894	436,428

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....16 @16¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.30 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @19½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Pajo	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@18¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Bocono	17½@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta (nutty)	17¾@18	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to g'd	18½@18¾	Do, white	18½@19½
Do, p'r to c'e	19 @19½	Oaxaca	19 @21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Cuban	19 @22
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Mocha	24½@25
Do, washed	19 @20		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy goods met with attention, and a generally steady market reported.

N. Orleans, cent'if gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Demand fairly active for the moderate supply, and prices firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4⅛@4¼	Java	3¾@3¾
Prime	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	..
Fancy	5⅜@5¾	Rice bran, 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fair	3¾@4		70@ 85
Head	5⅜@6		60@ 65

SUGAR—Raw was hardly so firm, and buyers held off....Refined quiet and 1-16c lower.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3¼@ ..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	3 @ ..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@ ..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5⅝
Cutloaf	5⅝
Crushed	5⅝
Powdered	5
Coarse powdered	5
Granulated	4¾
Fine granulated	4¾
Coarse granulated	4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4⅞
Confectioners' granulated	5
Cubes	5
XXXX powdered	5¼
Mold A	5
Diamond A	4¾
Confectioners' A	4⅝
(1) Columbia A	4½
(2) Windsor A	4½
(3) Ridgewood A	4½
(4) Phoenix A	4 7-16
(5) Empire A	4 5-16
No. 6	4¼
No. 7	4 3-16
No. 8	4⅛
No. 9	4 1-16
No. 10	4
No. 11	3 15-16
No. 12	3⅞
No. 13	3 13-16
No. 14	3¾

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 3,028 bbls; peas, 3,850 bbls. Exports: Beans, 344 bbls; peas, 1,781 bbls. We have had a remarkably steady market for domestic marrow, pea, and medium. Receipts have shown some increase, but not more than the home trade required, and stock has cleaned up promptly at full late prices. Medium are especially scarce, but there is no disposition to attempt any advance. The general crop of white beans in this country and Canada is known to be large, and it seems wise to keep values low enough to insure a very wide distribution of the goods. Red kidney have eased off a little during the week, and the market is still quite dull and easy; looks as if $1.50 would be accepted rather than miss a sale. Only a few white kidney and turtle soup here as yet; not much call for them. Every eye in better supply and have declined 5@10c since our last week's report. California Lima slow and in buyers' favor. All varieties of old beans, both domestic and foreign, are moving slowly, and the price seems to be less an object than to secure custom. Green peas in moderate demand and steady. We quote: Choice new: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $1.70; do, pea, $1.50; do, medium, $1.55; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.50@$1.55; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.75; do, Lima, California, 6¾@6¾c; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign pea, 1894, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½@85c.

BUTTER—A firm tone prevails, particularly on fine stock, with a pretty good demand, including considerable stock for export.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, Western, extras	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	16 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @15
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	16 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	20 @21
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @17
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western, imitation creamery, firsts	18 @18
Western, imitation creamery, seconds	11 @13
Western dairy, firsts	12 @14
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	@13
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	11 @12
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	11½@..
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10¼@11
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8½@10

CHEESE—A firmer tone of prices on full cream, as following better prices in the country. Offerings of fancy large are very moderate, and meet with a jobbing sale mostly. Small sizes are fairly active. Part skims at full prices.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	9 @ 9¼
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	9 @ 9¼
State, full cream, large, good to choice	8¼@ 8¾
State, full cream, large, com. and fair	6½@ 8
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	10¼@..
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	10 @10¼
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9 @ 9½
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	7 @ 8¼
State, part skims, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, choice	5¾@ 6
State, part skims, good to prime	4¾@ 5¼
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4½
State, full skims	2½@ 3

EGGS—Fancy fresh continue in light supply and firm, and the best of the held goods are at full prices. Demand generally is quite moderate. Some limed have arrived, held at about 16@16½c.

State, country marks, per dozen	20 @ 21
Pennsylvania, country marks	20 @ 21
Western, northerly sections, fresh-gathered, fancy	.. @ 20
Western, northerly sections, fair to good	18 @ 19
Western, central sections, prime	18 @ 19
Western, southerly sections, prime	18 @ 19
Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy	16 @ 17
Refrigerator, defective; per case	$3.00 @$4.25
Western duties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 3.90
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.70 @ 3.30
Western seconds, per 30-doz. case	2.70 @ 3.75
Western culls, ungraded	2.00 @ 3.30

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for the week, 29,669 bbls. The demand has been fairly active, both on local and export account, and prices have ruled generally firm, but, at the close, offerings are increasing, and there is a little less strength shown. Table pears have been in moderate supply and the better grades have favored the seller; inferior goods slow, and prices show wide range. Quinces scarce and wanted. Choice table grapes, in baskets and gift crates, rule firm; poor qualities in these packages sell slowly, but wine grapes, in trays and barrels are still readily salable, though prices for them are a little less firm. Cranberries have been in moderate supply; active, and advancing; closing strong. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, per bbl, $2@$3; do, Alexander, $2.50@$3; do, snow, $3@$3.75; do, winesap, $3@$3.50; do, King, $2@$2.50; do, twenty-ounce, Fall Pippin and Belle Bond, $1.75@$2; do, Hubbardson, $1.50@$2; do, Baldwin, $1.50@$1.75; do, greening, $1@$1.75; do, inferior, 75c@$1. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $3@$5; do, Seckel, $2@$4.50; do, Beurre Bosc, $3@$4; do, Beurre Clairgeau, $2@$3; do, Sheldon, $2@$3; do, Beurre d'Anjou, $2@$2.50; do, Keiffer, $1.75@$2.25; do, inferior, $1@$1.50. Peaches, per basket, 50c@$1.50. Plums, per basket, 30c@$1; do, Maryland, per carrier, $1@$1.75; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, per basket, 50c@$1. Grapes, State, Delaware, per small basket, 10@16c; do, Niagara, 10@14c; do, Catawba, 9@13c. Concord, 8@13c; do, Hudson river, Concord,, per gift crate, 50@70c; do, per basket, 8@9c; wine grapes, in trays, per lb—Niagara, 1½@2c; Concord, 1¾c; Catawba, 1¾c; in bbls, 1½c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, extra large varieties, per bbl, $7@$8.25; do, early Black, $6.25@$7.25; do, per crate, $2@$2.50. DRIED—Receipts for week, 35,663 pkgs; exports, 3,386 pkgs. The demand for evaporated apples has lacked force, and, with a little more stock coming forward, an easier feeling has developed on prime and average grades, while fancy fruit does not have much call, but is no lower, and fancy apples, still being scarce, are held firmly. The movement in all grades of sundried apples is light, and the abundance of stock keeps the line of values low. Chops wanted at 1¾c, but shippers seem unable to draw orders at a higher price. Cores and skins steady. Peeled peaches have only occasional sales, and must be fine to command 6½c. Raspberries show no further change. Choice dry cherries firm. Huckleberries and blackberries in light demand and easy. Considerable California fruit is moving into consumption channels in range of our quotations. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6½c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse-cut, 2@3¾c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, ⅞@1c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6½c. Raspberries, evaporated, 17@17¼c; do, sun-dried, 15¼@16c. Cherries, 8@9½c. Huckleberries, 6¾@7c. Blackberries, 3½@3¾c. Apricots, 9@12c. Peaches, California, unpeeled, 7@9c. Prunes, 4@7¾c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Prices fell sharply during the latter part of last week under very excessive supplies, but there has been some recovery on weighing stock so far this week, though the feeling at the close is not strong. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 7½@8½c; fowls, 8@9c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@85c; geese, $1@$1.25; pigeons, 20@25c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 7,106 pks. We had a bad break in prices toward the close of last week. Receipts were increasing, a demoralized market for live poultry attracted most of the out-of-town buyers, and receivers of dressed stock had to cut prices seriously on the leading kinds without being able to clean up. Western fowls and chickens fell to 9½@10c by Saturday, and many were carried over. A few of the fanciest fresh lots sold up to 10c on Monday, but ruling prices dropped to 9@9½c, and at the close average prime lines of fowls and scalded chickens were freely offered in that range. The tone at the close is, however, a little steadier. Dry-picked Western chickens range 9@10c for the usual offerings, but a few fancy selected go a shade higher. Turkeys plentier and easier. Spring ducks about steady. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, 8@12c; fowls, 9@9½c; old cocks, 5@6c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 12@17c; do, Western, dry-picked, 9@10c; do, scalded, 9@9½c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 13@15c; do, Long Island, 14@16c; do, Western, 8@11c; Eastern geese, 16@17c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

GAME—Receipts of partridges and woodcock have been a little larger, and prices have eased off, especially for Western, drawn, which are quite dull. Grouse scarce and firm. Fresh snipe and plover firm and choice fat birds bring a fancy price. Wild ducks of good quality in fair demand and steady, but we see no redhead nor canvas arriving good enough to exceed our reduced quotation. Venison wanted. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1. Partridges, rear by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 30@60c. Grouse, $1@$1.12. English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.25@$1.50; small snipe, 30@50c. Quail—Frozen, $2@$2.25. Reed birds, 25@30c. Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2; do, redhead, $1@$1.50; mallard, 50@75c; teal, 30@50c; common, 20@30c. Rabbits, 30@40c. Venison—Frozen, per lb, 18@20c; fresh, 20@22c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts from this State very small; some stock arriving from the West and from Canada, but total offerings are light. Demand quiet, but sufficient to keep arrivals closely cleaned up, and the tone of prices slightly in sellers' favor; supply mostly of the better grades, under qualities selling relatively high. Straw firm. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 75c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; clover mixed, 70@75c; clover, 55@60c. Rye Straw—Long, 60@65c; do, short and oat straw, 40@45c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts very quiet and a little unsettled pending the advent of new goods. We quote: Hand-picked, fancy, 4¼@4½c; Spanish, shelled, per lb, 6¼c; Virginia, shelled, 5c; do, No. 2 Spanish, 3½c; do, Virginia, 3c. Chestnuts, per bushel, $3@$4. Hickory nuts, 75c@$1. Honey firm; very little fancy State white, and this sells up to 14@15c; medium, 12@13c; buckwheat and dark, 9@10c; California white, 13@15c; extracted, per lb, 6@6½c for State and 5½@6c for California. Beeswax steady at 27½@28c. Ginseng, per lb, $2.50@$3.50. Maple sugar scarce and firm at 12@12½c. Syrup quoted nominally at 90c@$1 per gallon.

VEGETABLES—Receipts of potatoes are large, demand light, and the tone easy. Onions steady and moderately active; receipts small.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00@$4.00
Cauliflowers, common to fair, per bbl	75@ 1.75
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	3.00@ 4.00
Cabbages, State, per 100	2.00@ 3.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	40@ 60
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks	10@ 15
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	30@ 50
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	10@ 15
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	75@ 1.00
Eggplant, Jersey, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Lima beans, potato, per bag	2.00@ 3.00
Lima beans, flat, per bag	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	70@ 85
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	60@ 75
Squash, marrow, per bbl	50@ 60
String beans, Long Island, per bag	1.50@ 2.00
String beans, Baltimore, green, bushel basket	50@ 1.50
String beans, Virginia, green, per half-bbl basket	1.00@ 2.50
String beans, Virginia, wax, half-bbl basket	1.50@ 2.00
String beans, Charleston, green, per bushel basket	1.00@ 1.75
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	25@ 50
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	75@ 80
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 75

POTATOES.

Long Island, in bulk, per bbl	$1.00@$1.12
Maine, Hebron, per bbl	1.12@ 1.25
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	1.00@ ..
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	90@ 1.00
Jersey, bulk, per bbl	90@ ..
Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy	2.50@ 3.00
Yellow sweets, other South Jersey, cloth heads	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full size bbl	1.87@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls and inferior	1.62@ 1.87

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The supply of bricks is moderate, and the demand is good. Prices are rather firm. Haverstraw hard, afloat, are worth $4.50@$5 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.75@$5; up-river hard, $4.50@$4.75; Jersey, $4@$4.50; pale, $1.50@$2; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $18....There is a very good demand for cement, and an advance in prices may take place soon. Trade in American Portland is quite active, but foreign Portlands are rather quiet. Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.85@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.70@$2; English Portland, $1.90@$2.10; German Portland, $2@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 75c per bbl, and do finishing, 85c; State common lime, 70c, and do finishing, $1....The last sales of lath were at $1.90@$2.05 per 1,000. There are hardly any laths, and not more than 5,000,000 are reported on the way, and receivers are asking $2 per 1,000, to arrive. Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Export orders light and local demand moderate, with prices steady with the interior.

State N. Y., crop of 1895, choice	9 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime	7 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, medium to prime	4½@ 5½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3 @ 4
State N. Y., old olds	1½@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	.. @ 7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, medium to prime	5 @ 6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½@ 4½

HIDES—Offerings small, with prices steady on a light demand.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	21 @..
Cordova, selected	21 @24	22 @..
California, selected	22 @25	18 @18½
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @25	10 @..
Orinoco, sel

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Broadening Market, with a General Advance in Prices.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS APPRECIATED

The Grangers Lead the Upward Movement—General List Higher, in Sympathy—Principal Industrials Also Strong.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Traders displayed more courage to-day than for some time, and as a result the whole list enjoyed a sharp advance. The logic of the situation is beginning to be appreciated. The country is full of products awaiting removal, and the railways have already as much traffic as they can conveniently handle. This, however, meant little while rates were cut until there was absolutely no money in the carrying business. But now the railway managers have come to their senses and have agreed to restore rates to a profitable basis and maintain them. The benefit to net earnings must soon become apparent, and the advance in the stock market, which has now begun, is the discounting of the promised gratifying results.

The mending of the late difficulty removes the last bear factor in the outlook, for the disturbance in the coal trade is adjusting itself. The coal people, however, are not idle, but on the contrary are actively engaged in considering the best method of placing the trade upon a prominent and satisfactory basis. A conference of several of the leading men in the industry was held in this city on Monday, and lasted for nearly five hours. Results reached were not made public, but they are understood to have been satisfactory. A complete adjustment of the trade cannot be made until the Reading Company has been reorganized, and that matter, it is understood, is to be pressed to a conclusion just as soon as the Erie Company has been placed on its feet. The Erie foreclosure sale is fixed for Nov. 6.

The market to-day was broader than in recent weeks, although the total volume of business was not very heavy. The Granger stocks led the railway list, and closed practically at top prices. St. Paul and Burlington were the leaders in point of activity. The former gained ¾ and the latter 1½ points. Rock Island and Northwestern each advanced 1⅝ points. The buying of Northwestern was particularly good, and was based not only on the good earnings of the property, but on possibilities in connection with the reorganization of Union Pacific. It closed at 107⅜, its highest price of the year. Atchison advanced ¾ on a moderate volume of business. In the general list, Manhattan advanced 1½, and Kansas and Texas preferred, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Pacific Mail, Wabash preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie were among the specialties scoring large fractional gains.

Chicago Gas was the only industrial stock in which the trading exceeded 10,000 shares. It was announced that a majority of the certificates having been pledged to the support of the plan of reorganization, the Central Trust Company's certificates of deposit would be listed to-morrow. A story that the consolidation of the properties would be made under the charter of the Ogden Gas Company was denied. The stock closed ¾ higher. Tobacco and Sugar moved within narrow limits, and closed fractionally higher. Leather preferred sold ex dividend, and closed 1¾ points higher. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was firm at an advance of ⅜. There was a sale of the stock of the New-American Spirits Manufacturing Company, when issued, at 14⅜. On this basis the new preferred should be worth about 50, and the new bonds 90. Ex-President Greenhut deposited his stock with the Reorganization Committee to-day, and it is understood that the final papers of agreement were signed at the same time.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money showed no increase in demand. Rates were 2½ per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in small demand, and the offerings were only fair. Quotations were 4¾@5 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 5¼@6 per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names of good quality, not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $117,390,382; balances, $6,640,341. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,084,698.

Money in London, 1½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@68⅞. There were sales of 70,000 ounces at 68¾@68⅞.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾@68⅝ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 31⅜d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement of the year 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$88,624,712
Imports for the same period	25,561,112
Net exports	$45,063,600
Net exports to date, 1894	65,904,111
Net exports to date, 1893	13,181,122
Net exports to date, 1892	51,735,399

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. Nominal rates advanced ½c to $4.87½ for 60 days, and $4.88½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87@$4.87¼ for 60-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction to-day, at the Real Estate Exchange:

10 shares Fourteenth Street Bank, $100 each; 170.

10 shares Edison Electric Illuminating Company, $100 each; 99.

50 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each; 165¾.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	4
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	3
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L. 1st	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1¼
St. P. 1st, C. & M. R 5s	1¼
St. Paul 1st, I. & M. Dev	2¼
Savannah & Western 1st, t. r	1½
Union Pacific 6s, 1890	1½

DECLINED.

Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birm	1

Government bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111⅝	112¼
4s, r., 1925	122	122½
4s, c., 1925	122¾	123¼
5s, r., 1904	114¾	115¼
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	151	151	151	151	150	152	100
American Sp. Mfg	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½	14¾	200
American Cotton Oil	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	23	23¾	1,000
American Cotton Oil pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	72	74	195
American Express	117	117	117	117	116¾	118	5
*American Sugar Refining	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	109¼	109⅝	9,159
*American Sugar Refining pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	101	101½	105
American Tel. & Cable Co	98	98	98	98	..	..	100
†American Tobacco	93½	94½	93¾	94	94	94½	7,230
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	21⅝	22⅜	21⅜	22	22	22⅛	8,904
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	33	100
Baltimore & Ohio	61	61¾	61	61¾	62	63½	400
*Bay State Gas	24½	24½	24	24	23¾	25	2,535
Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	55½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19¾	400
Chicago Gas	69	70	68¾	69⅝	69½	69⅝	18,245
Chicago & Alton pf	180	180	180	180	173	..	40
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	102½	102½	102¼	102½	102½	103½	10
Chicago & Northwestern	105½	107⅛	105½	107⅛	107	107¼	13,460
Chicago & Northwestern pf	148¾	148¾	148	148¾	148½	150	175
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85½	87⅛	85⅜	87	87	87⅛	21,510
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45½	45¼	45½	910
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76¾	77½	76⅜	77½	77⅜	77½	27,640
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126¾	127	126⅜	127	126⅞	127	218
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	77¼	79	77¼	78⅝	78½	78⅝	8,530
Cleve., Cin. & Wheel. pf.	62½	62⅞	62⅜	62⅝	62⅝	63	1,015
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37⅜	38	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	38¼	500
Consolidated Gas Company	144¾	145¾	144¾	145¾	145¼	145¾	1,335
Delaware & Hudson	133	133	133	133	133	133¾	163
Delaware, Lack. & Western	168½	168½	168¼	168¼	169	171	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53½	53½	53⅝	300
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	23½	24½	23⅞	24¼	24⅛	24½	2,960
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	68½	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68½	100
General Electric	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	38	38¾	305
Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	100	101¾	2
Illinois Steel Company	81¼	81¾	80½	80½	80½	82	200
Iowa Central	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	200
Iowa Central pf	37	37½	37	37½	36¾	38	200
Lake Erie & Western	24	24	24	24	24	24¾	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	77	78	40
Lake Shore	151	151½	151	151½	151	152	529
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	20	20¼	20	20¼	20	20¾	410
Louisville & Nashville	61⅝	62⅜	61⅝	62⅜	62¼	62½	800
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9½	10½	9½	9½	9½	9¾	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	27¾	29	27¾	27¾	27½	28¼	400
Manhattan Consolidated	109¼	111	109¼	111	110¾	111	1,026
Michigan Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	98¼	100½	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis	26	26	26	26	25¾	26¼	300
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	60	60	60	60	59⅜	60¼	250
Missouri Pacific	36⅞	37⅝	36⅝	37½	37⅜	37⅝	3,745
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17½	18	17½	18	17⅜	18	500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	36¾	38	36¾	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	2,335
Mobile & Ohio	23½	23½	23½	23½	23	24	100
*National Lead Company	34½	35¼	34½	35	35	35¼	320
*National Lead Company pf	91	91	91	91	91	92	100
New-York Central	100⅞	101⅝	100⅞	101⅝	101⅜	101¾	410
New-York & New-Haven	185½	185½	183½	185½	185	186	100
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	15	16	200
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	10
New-York, Sus. & Western	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	36⅜	37	414
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5½	20
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5	100
Northern Pacific pf	18½	19	18½	19	18¾	19	400
Ontario & Western	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅝	862
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	10¾	11	10¾	11	10½	11	410
Pacific Mail	31	31½	30⅝	31½	31	31½	700
Philadelphia & Reading	20¾	21¾	20¾	21⅛	21	21⅜	2,820
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19½	19½	19¼	19½	19	20	300
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	58½	58¾	58¼	58¾	58¾	60	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	171½	171½	171½	171½	172	174	3
St. Louis Southwestern	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	1,725
St. Paul & Omaha	43⅜	44½	43⅜	44	44½	44½	3,256
Southern Pacific	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24¾	500
Southern Railway	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	12½	12⅝	1,100
Southern Railway pf	38	38½	38	38½	38½	38⅝	1,346
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42⅝	43⅜	42⅝	43	43	43¼	3,350
Texas Pacific	11	11	10½	11	10⅝	11	1,525
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	100
Union Pacific	15⅝	16⅛	15½	16	16	16⅛	15,827
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝	7	520
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	8½	915
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	16½	10
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	31½	32	31½	32	31½	33	20
United States Express	46	48¾	46	47	47	50	106
United States Rubber	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¾	41	10
United States Rubber pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	95	700
*United States Leather	13¾	14	13¾	13⅞	14⅜	14½	403
*U. S. Leather pf., ex div	77⅝	78¾	76¾	78⅜	78⅝	79	7,975
Wabash	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9¼	200
Wabash pf	22⅜	23½	22⅜	23⅛	23	23¼	1,525
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	93½	92¾	93	92⅝	93	1,412
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15¼	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	800
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	48	48¾	48	48⅜	47⅜	49	310
Total sales							191,064

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	68⅝	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	68¼	68½	70,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	..	..	100

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st	10,000	45	
	15,000	44½	
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s	12,000	93¾	
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	20,000	82¼	
	10,000	82¼	
	10,000	82½	
	1,000	82⅜	
	25,000	82½	
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts	5,000	81¼	
	13,000	81¾	
	10,000	81¾	
	5,000	81⅝	
	10,000	81⅝	
	24,000	81⅜	
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d	3-4s. Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st instmt paid	15,000	33¾
		37,000	33¾
		5,000	33⅝
		5,000	33½
		20,000	33⅝
		10,000	33⅜
		105,000	33¾
		5,000	33⅝
		15,000	33½
		5,000	33⅜
Brooklyn Elev 2d		1,000	75
Brklyn W & W Co 5s		7,000	103½
Canada So 1st Gtd		6,000	111⅝
Cent of N J G M 5s		2,000	119½
Cent Pac 6s, 1896		1,000	106
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		1,000	107
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Con 5s		1,000	112⅝
		13,000	103¾
		1,000	103¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s		8,000	103¾
		15,000	104
		4,000	103¾
		5,000	104¼
Chic, Burl & Quincy Iowa Div 4s		500	80
		5,000	88½
Chic, R & Q Deb 5s		2,000	88¾
		15,000	89
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s		20,000	105⅝
Chic, St P & M 1st		1,000	132
Col, H Val & Tol 5s		5,000	80¾
Col & Ninth Av 1st		12,000	111¾
		10,000	111½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s		2,000	110¾
Denv & Rio G'de 4s		1,000	92
Duluth & Man 1st Trust Co Certfs Stamped		1,000	70
Erie 4th Mortgage		2,000	116
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s		2,000	91
Ft W'th & D C 1st		10,000	71
		5,000	71½
		10,000	71¾
		5,000	72
Han & St Jo Cons		10,000	120¾
Kanawka & Mich 4s		5,000	82½
		49,000	83
Knoxville & Ohio 1st		1,000	115
L Erie & W'n 2d 5s		1,000	105½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		24,000	111¾
		10,000	111¾
Louisville & Nashv N O & Mob 1st		2,000	122
L Erie & W'n 2d 5s		2,000	105½
Mahoning Coal 5s		1,000	113¾
Metropolitan Elev 1st		5,000	120⅞
Mil & St Paul 1st		4,000	108¼
Chic & Mo Riv 5s		2,000	112⅝
Chic & Pac W'n 5s		2,000	115
Iowa & Minn Div		1,000	120
Mineral Point Div		1,000	107
Wis & Minn Div		2,000	112⅝
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		500	80
		5,000	80
		2,000	80¾
		8,000	103¾
		4,000	103¾
		5,000	104¼
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d		3,000	66
		10,000	66¼
		5,000	66½
		15,000	66¾
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s		1,000	85⅝
Nash, C & St L 1st		10,000	133
N Y Central 1st Reg		20,000	123¼
N Y Cent 1st Coup		10,000	123⅝
		10,000b3	123⅝
N Y Central Deb 5s		3,000e20f	108¼
		3,000c	108¼
N Y, Chic & St L 4s		1,000	103⅜
		1,000	103⅜
N Y Elevated 1st 7s		4,000b3	107¾
N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol		1,000	79
		500	78½
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s		1,000	93
N Y N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs		800	135
North Pac 1st Coup		22,000	117⅜
		23,000	117⅜
		10,000	117⅜
		30,000	117⅝
N Y, Susq & W'n 1st Refunding 5s		4,000	103½
Nor Pac 2d Coup		5,000	101¼
		2,000	101¼
North Pac Cons 5s		95,000	39
		10,000	39
		10,000	39
		25,000s5f	39
		30,000	39⅛
Trust Receipts		20,000	38⅞
Oregon Impvmt 1st		3,000	95
		2,000	95⅜
Oreg Short Line 6s		20,000	105¼
		6,000	106
		10,000	106¼
Trust Co Certfs		4,000	107⅛
		20,000	107⅛
		2,000	107⅛
		10,000	107¼
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs		35,000	64⅛
		7,000	64
		24,000	63½
		5,000	63⅜
		6,000	63⅜
		6,000	63⅜
		9,000	63⅜
		9,000	63⅜
		9,000	63¾
		10,000	63⅝
		20,000	63¾
Ohio Southern 1st		5,000	89
Trust Co Certf s		15,000	79⅜
		15,000b3	79⅜
		40,000	79⅝
Tr Co Ctfs, Unstmpd		3,000	80⅜
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A		10,000	11
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st		5,000	84
Pittsburg & W'n 1st		1,000	85
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs		1,000	64
St L Southw'n 1st		10,000	81⅜
		20,000	81
St L & S F Con 4s		1,000	93¼
St Paul Cy Ry, Cable Cons 5s		10,000	95
St Paul, M & M 1st		1,000	105¼
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent'l 6s		5,000	119
San Fr & Ar Pass 4s		1,000	61¾
		2,000	62
Rio Grande W'n 1st		3,000	77¾
Rome, W & Og Cons		5,000	117½
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs		13,000	63¼
		2,000	63¾
		5,000	63¾
		35,000	64⅛
		10,000	64⅜
		5,000	64⅜
		13,000	65
		1,000	65¼
So Pac of Ariz 1st		8,000	97
		3,000	97¼
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated		10,000	93⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s		6,000	96½
		48,000	96¾
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s		24,000	120
Birmingham Div 1st		1,000	96
Tenn Div 6s		5,000	95
Tex & N O 5s Consolidated		12,000	90¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		3,000	90¾
		1,000	90¾
Tex & Pac 2d Inc		26,000	26
		10,000	25¾
		5,000	25¾
		5,000	25¾
		14,000	25⅞
		5,000	25⅞
		5,000	26¼
		7,000	26¼
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st		5,000	111
Union Elev 1st 6s		6,000	107½
		2,000	107½
Union Pac 6s, 1896		4,000	109⅜
		3,000	109½
Union Pac 1st, 1897		1,000	109¼
		2,000	109½
Union Pac 1st, 1898		5,000	110
Union Pac 1st, 1899		1,000	110½
Un Pac Exst S Fd 5s		4,000	100
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st		5,000	42
		7,000	42¼
		15,000	42½
		2,000	42⅝
		13,000	42½
		15,000	42¾
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs		2,000	46⅞
Wabash 1st 5s		5,000	108¾
		22,000	108¾
Wabash 2d 5s		10,000	78
		2,000	78¼
		14,000	78½
West Shore Gtd 4s		1,000	106
Registered		5,000	105¾
W'n N Y & Penn 1st		7,000	111
Wilkes & East 1st		5,000	93⅝
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs		5,000	59¼
Total sales			$2,152,300

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	60	65½
American Coal	100	120
American District Telegraph	35	40
*Am. Sp. Mfg. pf., when iss.	44½	..
†American Tobacco pf.	103	107
At. & Pacific	⅞	1⅛
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & Southern Illinois pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	104	105
Brunswick Company	1⅝	2
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	..	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Burr, C. R. & N.	55	..
Canadian Pacific	60	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Central Pacific	18¾	19
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	49	50
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	93	97
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5	6
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	96	100
Col. & H. Coal	2½	3
Col. H. V. & T.	23	24
C., H. V. & T. pf.	60	65
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	34½
Denver & Rio Grande	16½	17
D., M. & Pt. D.	8½	9¼
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	45	55
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	14
†Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98	100
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	107¾	110
Evansville & Terre Haute	28	30
Flint & P. M.	..	17¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	47½
Great Northern pf.	124	128½
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅛	½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	⅛	½
Homestake	30	..
H. & Texas	2¼	3¼
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	20¼
Kanawha & Michigan	7¼	9
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
Keokuk & D. M pf	17½	..
King. & Pem	3	5
Laclede Gas	28	28¼
Laclede Gas pf	85	88
†Long Island	84	87
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4
Mah. Coal R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	5	6½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	10	11
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	18	..
Utica & R. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	23	..
Wells-Fargo Express	103	107
*Western Union Beef	9	9¾
Wisconsin Central	6½	7

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	108¾	109¼	108¾	109½	7,970
Am. Tobacco	93½	94½	93¼	93⅞	840
At. T. & S. F.	21⅝	22⅝	21½	22⅛	3,380
Ark. City Gas	25⅛	25⅞	25	25	80
Chicago Gas	69⅛	70	68¾	69⅝	5,500
C., R. I. & P.	77⅛	78⅞	77¼	78¾	2,450
Chi., B. & Q.	85⅝	87	85⅝	87	8,010
C., M. & St.P.	76¾	77⅝	76¾	77⅝	8,730
Chi. North.	105⅞	107½	105¾	107¼	1,690
Dist. & C. F.	24	24¼	23⅞	24¼	710
Gen. Electric	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼	190
Ill. Central	100	100	100	100	20
Louis. & N.	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	62¼	170
Manhattan	109¼	110¾	109¼	110¾	30
Mo. Pacific	37¼	37¾	37	37⅝	620
Nat. Lead	34½	35¼	34¼	25½	100
N.Y.Ont.& W.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	20
Phila. & R.	21⅜	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	1,920
Pacific Mail	31¼	31¼	31½	31⅞	20
Southern Pf.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	10
Texas Pacific	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	160
Tenn. C. & I.	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43¼	120
U. S. Leather pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	110
Union Pac.	15⅞	16¼	15⅝	16	660
Wabash pf.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	70
West. Union.	93⅛	93¼	93⅛	93⅜	210
Total sales					43,880

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. F. 4s, cfs.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	$5,000
Chi. Gas Light 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	5,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s, cfs.	47½	47½	47½	47½	10,000
Mo., K. T. 2ds	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	8,000
Nor. Pac. 1st.	118	118	118	118	2,000
Total sales					$70,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Rome, W. & O. con.	117¼	117½	117½	117½	$2,000
South. Ry. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	26	26¼	26	26¼	22,000
U. S. Cord. 1st cfs	47	47	47	47	5,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	42½	42½	42½	42½	7,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Bulwer	.07	.

FINANCIAL--CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $800,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

STOCKS,
BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
INVESTMENTS,
Bought and sold for cash or carried on a margin.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
81 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
819 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33d ST.
Call or send for our DAILY LETTER and CIRCULAR.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

To the Holders of Certificates of the
Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe
Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the

Chicago Gas Company:

The questions which have been raised as to the legality of the arrangement under which the Fidelity Company holds the deposited stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies and the resulting litigation render it advisable and necessary that a plan should be adopted by which your rights shall be maintained and preserved, and the existing difficulties removed.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of Fidelity Company certificates, have undertaken to act as a Committee under an Agreement and Plan of Consolidation filed with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, dated October 1, 1895.

The Plan contemplates the merger or consolidation of the several Companies whose properties are represented by the Fidelity Company certificates, so as to constitute one corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, and after making proper provision for the protection of the security of the guaranteed mortgage bonds, the issue of new certificates entitling the registered owners and holders thereof to the same proportional interest in the properties as is now represented by the Fidelity Company certificates.

Certificate holders are asked to deposit their certificates, properly endorsed, with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, under said agreement, on or before October 17, 1895.

Negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company will be issued for the deposited certificates and application will be made as soon as practicable to list the engraved receipts on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, October 3, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY J. BLEADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, Committee.

J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

A LARGE MAJORITY
OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.**

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Committee.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Sept. 17th, 1895.

Statement of unclaimed dividends and deposits:
Unclaimed dividends, none.
Unclaimed deposits as follows:

Nov. 3, 1883, People's Telephone Co., New-York	$127.59
Feb. 27, 1885, L. May, assignee, New-York.	57.46
Oct. 5, 1886, Norwich Mining Co., New-York	441.19
Aug. 11, 1887, H. S. Ives & Co	295.55
Sept. 11, 1888, Hunter & Gould	51.72

Beverley C. Duer, Cashier of the above-named bank, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of all deposits made with said bank, and dividends declared upon its stock which, at this date, have remained unclaimed for five years next preceding, amounting to $50 or over, to the best of his knowledge and belief. B. C. DUER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1895. HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public N. Y. Co

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF
ERIE SYSTEM,
Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds (commonly known as
"Erie Second Consols,"
"Erie Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,",
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")
are notified to deposit same on or before Friday,

October 25, 1895,

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for

Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the second, third, and fourth installments of
$2 each per share on preferred stock,
$3 " " " " common stock,
heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, as follows:

Second Installment
on or before Oct. 21, 1895.
Third Installment
on or before Nov. 21, 1895.
Fourth Installment
on or before Dec. 23, 1895.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay the several installments, as above, on or before the dates specified.

Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
Reorganization.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of bonds and stock of the **OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY**, have consented to act as a Committee to protect such interests and to formulate a plan of reorganization.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK of that company are invited to deposit the same with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY**, No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY**, Ames Building, Boston, under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from either depositary. Certificates of deposit will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the Exchanges in New-York and Boston.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge, if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

In view of the suits lately begun by the Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage, it is important that deposits be made at once.

Dated October 8th, 1895.

JOHN G. MOORE,
of Moore & Schley.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
HENRY W. CANNON,
Prest. Chase National Bank.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
New-York.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

TO THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Oregon Improvement Company.

The Oregon Improvement Company has defaulted in the payment of the interest on your bonds, due October first. The large payments that are necessary to be made by this Company for interest and for Sinking Fund on the First Mortgage on December first make it of vital importance that the Consolidated Bondholders and Stockholders should take immediate action for the protection of their property.

We have been asked by the holders of a large amount of the Consolidated bonds and stock to act in their interest. You are requested to sign the preliminary agreement and deposit securities at once at the **FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.**, 22 William St., New-York. Transferable certificates will be issued. It is intended to present a plan for the protection of your interests at an early date.

HENRY HENTZ,
of Henry Hentz & Company, New-York.
STUART G. NELSON,
Vice President Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
COL. FRANCIS PEABODY,
American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.
B. F. TRACY,
of Tracy, Boardman and Platt, New-York.
E. L. OPPENHEIM,
of E. L. Oppenheim & Co.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the **MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

TO THE CREDITORS OF
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

The Receivers of the property, &c., of E. S. Jaffray & Co., pursuant to the order of Wm. W. Ladd, Referee, appointed by the judgment dissolving said firm, have this day declared a **SECOND DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER-CENTUM** out of the money in their hands upon all claims which have been duly proved and admitted as debts and liabilities of the said firm, which dividend will be payable on and after October 17th, 1895, at the office of the Receivers, 350 Broadway, New-York City; THIS DIVIDEND BEING IN ADDITION TO THE FIRST DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. PAID IN JUNE LAST.

Dated NEW-YORK, October 11th, 1895.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD, } Recrs.
JAMES G. CANNON,

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

15 shares New-York Rubber Co.
50 shares Mexican Telegraph Co.
25 shares United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
50 shares Swift & Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$80,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Co. 6 p. c. Income Bonds.
2,000 shares Messembria Mineral & Timber Co.
$8,000 New-Jersey Electric Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
2 shares Trow Direc. Print. & B'k Binding Co. pfd.
10 shares Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shares N. Y. Heat, Light & Power Co.
13 shares Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
72 shares Nat'l Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
116 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
7 shares 17th Ward Bank of Brooklyn.
235 shares Consumers' Gas Co. of Newburg.
35 shares Electro Gas Co.
$1,000 N. J. Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
76 shares E. W. Bliss Co. common.
$1,500 Altoona & Wopsononock R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., April, 1893, coupons on.
$10,000 Grand River Coal & Coke 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.

SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
9 Pine Street and 1 Madison Avenue,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16th, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., the following stock:

100 Shares The Woodlawn Cemetery.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK SECURITY and TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 15, 1895.

Oct. 2, 1895. ABRAM M. HYATT, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 24, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co., of N. Y. Saturday, October 19, 1895, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due November 1, 1895, and will reopen Nov. 11, 1895, at 10 A. M. F. D. DARBOUR, Treas. Richmond, Va., Oct. 10, 1895.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, September 25th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 7th prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, October 10, 1895.
OFFICE OF
EPPENS, SMITH & WIEMANN COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable November 1. Transfer books will be closed from October 21 until that date.

LEONARD B. SMITH, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Sixth Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 19th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Zucker and Levett and Loeb Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the election of two Inspectors of Election to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 526 West 25th St., in the City of New-York, on the last WEDNESDAY of October, (October 30th,) 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated New-York, October 9th, 1895.

H. L. HAAS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, 234 Fifth Av., on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.08	.09
Belcher	.48	.53
Best & Belcher	.87	.89
Bodie Consolidated	.31	.32
Bulwer	.06	*.06
Challar	.48	.51
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.45	2.50
Crown Point	.39	.43
Gould & Curry	.45	.48
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.40
Mexican	.67	.69
Mono	.05	*.11
Ophir	1.45	1.50
Potosi	.58	.63
Savage	.54	.40
Sierra Nevada	.89	.92
Union Consolidated	.68	.72
Utah	.08	.09
Yellow Jacket	.40	.45

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 15.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.55	.58
Anaconda	.64	.64
Portland	1.08	1.05
Argentum	.61	.61¼
Isabella	.26½	.26½
Union	.28	.28
Consolidated	.15	.14½
Summit	.25	.25

WHY THERE'LL BE NO GAME

Yale's Statement Regarding Football Trouble with Harvard.

CORRESPONDENCE MADE PUBLIC

Failure of a Contest Claimed to be Due to Prof. Ames's Refusal of a Compromise.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—The correspondence passing between Yale and Harvard regarding the football game was given out by the Yale management to-day. The statement purporting to come from the Harvard Athletic Committee, the main points of which were published in Monday's NEW-YORK TIMES, led to the action, and a long communication was sent to The Yale News. When the first attacks were made against Yale, according to the statement, one of two courses was open.

Yale fully believed that she was not to blame for the beginning of whatever of roughness occurred in the Springfield game, and she believed that there was overwhelming evidence to this effect. It was possible for her to have replied in the newspapers and, by counter charges, to have created what would undoubtedly have been a lasting breach. But her traditional silence was adhered to, in the belief, persisted in for months, that the charges would die out, and that some form of statement would relieve her from the necessity for taking any action. It is an open secret that such a statement as was desired was written by the Harvard Captain, and that he was dissuaded from sending it by the Harvard officials.

The other course was to call the Harvard Captain's attention to the charges, and insist that Harvard's position with regard to them should be fully and fairly stated before football was played again. The latter course, as being the more courteous, was taken, and Capt. Thorne's letter, referred to as "famous" by the Harvard Athletic Committee, was written.

Then the matter subsided, and conservative sentiment among college men was rapidly becoming favorable to Yale's position and to a suspension of the annual football game for one or two years, or until the ill feeling publicly created should have died out. Late in June the matter was reopened. The statements then made in the newspapers were substantially correct, that Harvard had held out the "olive branch" by suggesting a dual league. This was not officially done, and it should not be spoken of as the overture of one college or the other; but in private conversations between recognized leaders of the two universities it was urged on the part of Harvard that, under the circumstances, she could not say anything which could be construed into an apology, and that Yale ought not to demand it; that Yale ought to receive the offer of the dual league as the best possible vindication in the power of the Harvard men; that where the party alleged to have been injured offered, or was willing to enter into a co-partnership for a term of years in all sports with the party alleged to have committed the injury, the vindication was complete.

It was too late to get Yale men together during the Summer, but they were consulted by letter, and the plan was approved. Accordingly, in September, representative men of the two universities met at a dinner given in New-York City by Judge Howland. There were present two members of the Harvard Board of Overseers, the most prominent benefactor of its athletic interests, and other eminent Harvard graduates. A full understanding was reached, by which a dual league in all branches of athletics was to be entered into for a term of years, without any other announcement to the public than the publication of the indenture when signed.

It was expressly understood, on the suggestion of the Harvard men, that no letter should be written by either side.

After a delay of about ten days, information was received from one of the Harvard men that it would be necessary to bring a member of the Harvard Athletic Committee into communication with Yale representatives. The agreement that had been reached was stated to this member of the committee, who replied that, as a preliminary to any negotiations, the Harvard Athletic Committee demanded that Yale should write, asking for a game. This was in direct conflict with the previous understanding, and compliance with it was promptly declined.

It was suggested then that letters might be passed between Capt. Thorne and Capt. Brewer, which would meet the views of both sides, and the substance of what should be said was agreed upon. Capt. Thorne was first to write to Capt. Brewer with reference to a game, and Capt. Brewer was then to reply. These negotiations were delayed by information of the New-York agreement. When that agreement failed, the negotiations were taken up again between Mr. Stewart, Dr. Brooks, and Dr. Conant. The names are given because they have already been mentioned by the Harvard Committee. After repeated conferences, the terms of the two letters were fully agreed upon. The substance of these letters having been given by the Harvard Committee, it can do no harm to give them in full. They are as follows:

Capt. Thorne to Capt. Brewer:

It has been repeatedly intimated to me of late that Harvard men have been in doubt as to the meaning of a letter sent by me to you last Spring in reference to football. I wish Yale's position to be clearly understood, and now address this letter to you in order that no possible ambiguity may remain. There is a price Yale will not pay for college sports. She considers them worth preserving only with competitors in whose sportsmanship she has confidence and who have reciprocal confidence in her sportsmanship. This word means to her clean, honorable, forbearing rivalry on every field. She was led to doubt whether Harvard still extended that confidence to her.

If Harvard did not—if there was danger that these old struggles would lead to constant disagreement—she believed they should cease. It was to settle this question that my letter was written. If Harvard's position had been misinterpreted, I saw no reason, and now see no reason, why we should not meet and arrange a football game, and I am ready to do so.

Capt. Brewer to Capt. Thorne:

Your favor of the —— inst. received. It would seem that Yale and Harvard have been unnecessarily held apart by reason of a failure on the part of each to clearly understand the position taken by the other under the conditions which arose last Spring. Permit me to assure you, speaking for myself and, I believe, for Harvard supporters, we have not questioned and do not question the genuine sportsmanship and the sportsmanlike spirit of Yale teams. I write this in simple justice to the feeling of Harvard men, who heartily deprecated the exaggerated newspaper assaults upon the Yale team as manifested in the Winter and Spring. Dr. W. A. Brooks and Dr. W. M. Conant authorize me to speak for them as I have spoken above for myself. I shall be happy to meet you and arrange for a football game this Fall.

It was believed that this plan would meet the requirement that Yale should write first, and these letters were then submitted to the Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, Prof. Ames. He desired, after full conference, a day to consider them and to confer with certain persons, and the next evening refused to allow the compromise to be effected in this manner. This result was reached on Tuesday evening of last week.

DAVID REED FELL FIVE STORIES

Broke His Skull After Landing on a Man's Shoulder.

David Reed, a machinist, who is now employed as a porter by George W. Travers, 146 Chambers Street, was on the fifth floor yesterday, sitting on the guard rail of the elevator shaft, which broke, precipitating him five floors to the ground. At the bottom of the elevator shaft was James Rosseau of 535 Greenwich Street.

Reed came down, striking Rosseau on the left shoulder, felling him to the ground. Other employes came to their assistance. Reed was carried to the Hudson Street Hospital, and Rosseau followed. At the hospital it was found that Reed's skull was fractured, and his chances for surviving are very slim. Rosseau was able to leave the hospital soon afterward. Reed lives at 613 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J.

A Successor to Judge Nash.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—Gov. Morton has appointed Edward P. Coyne of Geneseo as County Judge and Surrogate of the County of Livingston to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edwin A. Nash, the Republican nominee for the Supreme Court Justiceship. The appointment will take effect Nov. 1. Isaac B. Potter of New-York City, a prominent representative of the League of American Wheelmen, has been named by Gov. Morton as one of the delegates to the Good Roads Parliament, which is shortly to meet at Atlanta, Ga.

DISAGREES WITH SINGLE TAXERS

Mayor Strong Does Not Believe Annexed District Property Should Be Assessed for Full Value.

A committee from the Manhattan Single Tax Club, composed of Alfred Bishop Mason, Chairman; Charles F. Adams, E. Lawson Purdy, Daniel Cavanagh, J. Whidden Graham, Alfred B. Crulkshank, and G. W. Everett, called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and presented to him a voluminous petition calling his attention to alleged discrimination in real estate assessments in this city.

A number of cases were cited of political favorites, corporations, and others, who, while holding large blocks of real estate, have been assessed at a much lower valuation proportionately than the small home owner. It was also claimed that with improved property assessed at about 60 per cent. of its value, unimproved property is often assessed at about 30 per cent.

Mr. Mason, in addressing the Mayor, urged him to have the law enforced to the letter, saying that such was the apparent policy of the present administration.

"That is our religion," said the Mayor. Then he asked the members of the committee if they wanted unimproved lots away up in the annexed district, where the city had done little or nothing, taxed at their full value.

"We do," said Mr. Mason.

"There I disagree with you," said the Mayor. "It is all right to tax property at its selling price down in the heart of the city, perhaps, but it does not seem right up in the unimproved districts."

The Mayor promised to take the matter under consideration, however.

Tax Commissioner Baker, in speaking of the petition later in the day, said: "These people usually pick out isolated cases in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to make a case. The policy of the city has been a liberal one toward these districts. We have ordered assessors in all cases of vacant property to take the improvement of contiguous property into account. As to the Astor property, we increased the assessment largely last year, and have notified them that there would be a further increase this year."

High Tea at Madison Square Garden.

A high tea at the Food Show at Madison Square Garden will be held to-morrow by the friends and patrons of the Seton Sanitarium. The sanitarium occupies a novel position among charitable institutions, in that it is the only one devoted to the care of curable consumptives. It is non-sectarian and under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. The institution being a new one, the present occasion is esteemed an excellent opportunity to bring it more generally to public notice.

Register's Clerk Held for Trial.

Alfred Katz and Louis J. Musliner, formerly clerks in the Register's office, were brought up for examination in the Tombs Police Court yesterday charged with making false returns on chattel mortgages, and thus defrauding the city of $1,20.

The written testimony was read to Justice Mott. Counselor Abe Levy appeared for the prisoners, who were held for trial under $500 bail each. Katz was bailed out by his brother.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Harlem Opera House.—Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre company will begin a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House on Monday night, being its only appearance in New-York prior to beginning its ninth regular season at the Lyceum Theatre next month. "The Case of Rebellious Susan" and "An Ideal Husband" will be presented with the same cast as was seen on their original production here, with the exception of Elita Proctor Otis in the roles formerly presented by Miss Cameron. "The Case of Rebellious Susan" will be given Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday nights; "An Ideal Husband" Thursday and Friday nights, and at the Saturday matinée will be given the only performance in this city of "The Wife."

—Grand Opera House.—"The Foundling," which had such a long and successful run at Hoyt's Theatre last Winter, is to be presented at the Grand Opera House next week, with Cissy Fitzgerald in her original part. The dancing of this young woman created something of a sensation last season, and her first appearance on the west side is likely to attract large audiences. The others in the company are Thomas Burns, S. Miller Kent, Charles Butler, George Schaeffer, Selden Powell, Frances Stevens, Stella Zanoni, Maggie Holloway Fisher, Clara Baker Rust, Jane Stetson, and Maggie Fielding.

—Engaged for the Lyceum.—James K. Hackett has been engaged by Daniel Frohman to join the Lyceum stock company, and will open with it in New-York on Nov. 25. Mr. Hackett was the original of the parts of De Neipperg, in "Sans Gêne," and De Charny, in "Le Collier de la Reine," at Daly's. Elita Proctor Otis says that it is not true that she is to take the place of Rhoda Cameron in the company. Mr. Frohman, she says, after the close of "The City of Pleasure" offered her a position in the Lyceum company for seven weeks, while she was getting ready for her starring tour.

—Mr. Sothern's Extra Matinée.—Mr. Sothern gave the first of his extra matinées of "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon before an audience which fairly filled the theatre. Rain began falling just before the beginning of the performance and had been threatening for an hour before. This fact probably kept many persons away from the theatre, and many more did not know of the matinée. The audience, however, was perfectly satisfactory to the management, and the Tuesday matinées will be continued until the close of Mr. Sothern's season at the Lyceum.

—Pleasure Palace Engagements.—Clara Beckwith has been engaged to appear at Proctor's Pleasure Palace Oct. 28. She is a sensational swimmer. While Mr. Proctor was in Europe he made contracts with many of the principal artists engaged for Koster and Bial's and Hammerstein's Olympia, under which they go direct to him after closing at those houses and before appearing elsewhere. The Vladis sisters will appear at the Pleasure Palace for four weeks, following their present engagement.

—New Theatre for Frank B. Murtha.—The Goelet estate is to build a new theatre on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, to be known as the Murray Hill Theatre, for which ground will be broken next May, and which will be ready for opening in September. It will be under the managerial direction of Frank B. Murtha, formerly manager of the Windsor Theatre, who will run it as a first-class combination house.

—Jeanne May at Daly's.—The French pantomimist, Jeanne May, will be under the management of Augustin Daly during her American tour. She will open her season at Daly's Theatre Nov. 18, following "Hansel and Gretel." She will play here but one week, as the regular stock season will open at the house on Nov. 26, but she may give a few matinée performances during the Daly season. Her new pantomime comedy is called "Mlle. Pygmalion."

—Benefit for the Elks.—A grand benefit performance for the New-York lodge of Elks will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the afternoon of Thursday, Nov. 14. All the managers of this city have offered their services, and a strong bill will be presented. Sir Henry Irving has promised to appear, and all the leading attractions then in the city will be seen. Henry C. Miner has sent a contribution of $100 and Joseph Jefferson has given $50.

—Irving Place Theatre.—At the Irving Place Theatre next Friday evening, Miss Franziska Huss will make her debut on the stage as Louise Miller, in Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe," (Intrigue and Love.) Miss Huss has won the first prize at the Vienna Conservatory, and the celebrated actress, Mrs. Josef Lewinsky, says she is the most talented pupil she has ever instructed.

—Mr. Mansfield at Lakewood.—Richard Mansfield is now in Lakewood, where he has gone to recover from his late illness. He has passed safely through the dangerous part of it, and is now rapidly convalescing. He will not begin his season until Nov. 25, when he will open his tour in Philadelphia. He will not be seen in this city again until next season.

—Gone to Atlanta.—Benjamin Teal, the stage manager, has gone to Atlanta to stage a new opera called "The Patriots," which is to be produced at the exposition. When he returns he will place in rehearsal the company engaged for the support of Georgia Cayvan during her coming tour as a star.

—Charles Rohlf's Tour.—Charles Rohlf will open his starring tour in Chicago at the Schiller Theatre, Dec. 16, and will extend it to the Pacific coast. His repertory will include "The Merchant of Venice," "The Leavenworth Case," Richard III.," and "A Physician in Spite of Himself."

—Pfolliott Paget Engaged.—Pfolliott Paget has been engaged by Thomas Q. Seabrooke to create the leading female comedy rôle in his new play, which is announced for production Oct. 25. Miss Paget has joined the company at Chicago for rehearsals.

—Bernhardt's Age.—Sarah Bernhardt is one of the few actresses who is not ashamed to admit her age. She will celebrate her fifty-first birthday next Tuesday.

NO RACE ACROSS THE OCEAN

St. Louis and Majestic to Sail Four Hours Apart and Their Courses Are Different.

Regarding a report published in an afternoon paper alleging that the White Star steamship Majestic and the new American liner St. Louis would make a trial of speed when sailing from this port today, the agents of the American Line said there was absolutely no truth in the report, and no foundation for it. It was pointed out that the two lines had made a special arrangement, mutually agreeing to adopt different sailing hours in order to avoid any incentive for racing.

The St. Louis will sail to-day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The Majestic will cast off her lines four hours later.

At the White Star office the report was denied, with considerable impatience. "It is the same old chestnut," Mr. Kersey's representative said; "there is absolutely no truth in the report. Our Majestic sails four hours after the St. Louis, and, moreover, goes over a different route and to a different port. The Majestic will go at her usual speed, and her going will have no reference whatever to the St. Louis and her rate of traveling."

The St. Louis will have among her saloon passengers Capt. A. P. Cooke of the United States Navy and Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. W. H. Drayton and the Misses Drayton, Mrs. Walter P. Dodge, Henry Kimber, the Rev. R. M. Mestres, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Worsfold Mayo, Dr. I. T. McLeon, Algernon Sartoris, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Whitney.

Among those booked to sail by the Majestic are R. W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Fulford and the Misses Fulford, Pemberton Hollingsworth, Gardiner G. Howland, Louis Iselin, H. Isona, H. R. Kunhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Loeser, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Schell, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Howard O. Sturgis, Louis Windmuller, E. H. von Ingen, and McLane von Ingen.

FOUND WOUNDED IN HIS HOME

Paralyzed and Voiceless, Ryan Is Relieved by the Trepan.

Edward Ryan, forty-eight years old, of 213 East Twenty-fifth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital Monday from his home. He was conscious, but he had a deep gash in his head, his right side was paralyzed, and he was suffering from loss of voice.

His wife and son came to the hospital, but they professed to know nothing as to how Ryan came by his wound. They said they had found him in the hallway and that he could give no account of himself.

At the hospital it was found that there was a clot of blood about the size of a hen's egg pressing on Ryan's brain and that three splinters of bone had penetrated the brain subst

SUIT OVER THE RINGLEE ESTATE

The Dead Brewer's Heirs Ask for a Final Accounting of a Trust—Unusual Provisions of the Will.

When George Ringler, the brewer, died, he left a will tying up his estate so that his two children could not get the bulk of it until they reached the age of thirty-five years.

This was decidedly unsatisfactory to the young people, who want the property, which is valued at about $500,000, without further delay. To bring this about, if possible, they have begun an action in the Surrogate's Court.

Mr. Ringler died about four years ago. He left his estate to his brother, Frederick Ringler, to be held in trust for the two children, a son and a daughter, who were to receive the income until Rosa, the younger, of the children, reached her majority.

The will stated that then, if in the meantime he went into business, the son was to get $50,000 from the executor if he wanted it, and if the daughter married, she was to get a like amount if she so desired. The residue was to be paid to the children when they each reached the age of thirty-five years.

The action of the children is for a final accounting of the trust. They allege that the trust is indefinite, and that it accumulates the interest over the majority of the infant heirs, contrary to the provisions of law. The final accounting is sought in order to dissolve the trust and pay over the estate to the children.

Ex-Judge Truax appeared before the Surrogate yesterday in opposition. He said the trust was entirely valid, in that it accumulated the interest only until the majority of the daughter, and that the residue was to be paid over at the time the children reached the age of thirty-five years.

Surrogate Fitzgerald gave ex-Judge Truax a week in which to submit briefs, and reserved decision.

BERNARD FOGLIO FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of Manslaughter in the First Degree—Other Murder Cases.

Bernard Foglio was found guilty yesterday of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice Ingraham.

The jury retired at 6 o'clock Monday evening, and did not agree on a verdict until yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

Under the verdict Foglio cannot get more than twenty years in State prison. He was indicted for the murder of his wife, Pinnitiva, on May 21 of this year. The defense was that the woman had committed suicide. The defendant was convicted principally on the expert testimony of Roundsman Pettit. The roundsman testified that had the woman shot herself, as alleged by Foglio, there must have been powder marks on her flesh. None were found.

Foglio was remanded until Friday for sentence. His counsel, W. F. Howe, had not determined yesterday whether or not to ask for a new trial.

Thomas Kerrigan, convicted of murder in the first degree some time ago, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Ingraham, who ordered him to be executed at Sing Sing some time in the week beginning Dec. 2. Kerrigan was found guilty of having killed Aaron Alexander at 23 Rivington Street on April 4, 1894. The defense was justifiable homicide, the prisoner declaring that Alexander endeavored to kill him. He studied Polish in preparation for his trial. The Court of Appeals upheld the verdict. Kerrigan is a little man, frail and thin. He was a peddler, and so was his victim. The two men quarreled and Kerrigan fired five shots at Alexander.

The wife of the murderer was in court yesterday. When her husband was re-sentenced she became hysterical and had to be carried out of the courtroom by the attendants. Kerrigan was taken back to Sing Sing.

The report of the commission in lunacy appointed by Judge Ingraham to determine the mental condition of David Hannigan, indicted for the murder of Solomon H. Mann, was handed to Justice Ingraham yesterday.

The report declares Hannigan sane and capable of understanding the proceedings of a trial. Hannigan's case will come to trial on Oct. 24. Justice Ingraham adjourned the Court of Oyer and Terminer until that date.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—In the United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe yesterday denied the claim of James Taicott, a creditor of the estate of the brokerage firm of Coffin & Stanton, to the proceeds of a compromise for $8,500 made by Receiver Thomas P. Wickes, with the Municipal Investment Company of Chicago, in an action to recover $50,000 for refunds and damages. The judge ordered that the receiver keep the $3,500 as a separate fund, so that all creditors may be in a position to present their claims before the Master.

—Andrew Ericson was sentenced yesterday to nine months in the penitentiary by Judge Allison, in Part I., General Sessions, on the plea of guilty to grand larceny. Ericson was a traveling salesman for Haeger & Co., wholesale produce merchants, at 99 North Moore Street. He went on a trip on June 18, and collected $1,500. The firm asserted this was not turned in. Ericson said he gave most of the cash to a bishop who was since discharged, and kept a part for expenses.

—Thomas C. Gilpin, whose office was at 132 Nassau Street, was convicted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Brown, of having used the mails for an unlawful purpose. Anthony Comstock was the complainant. Gilpin was in business with George A. Smith, who is under indictment on a similar charge. Gilpin was admitted to bail in $2,500, pending a motion for a new trial.

—Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, yesterday, appointed Thomas J. Falls referee to hear testimony and report in a suit brought by Emily F. Eagle against her husband, Clifford Patton Eagle og 129 East Thirtieth Street, for a separation. Eagle, who is a lawyer, is a son of the late Commodore Henry Eagle of the United States Navy.

—Leo Cohen was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, in an action brought by Rebecca Cohen of 120 East Broadway to recover $5,000 for slander. Cohen was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, in default of $500 bail.

—John Corbett, a sailor, who stole the twenty-foot sloop yacht Gitchegumee, belonging to Duncan Gray, the designer, from Pelham Bay on the night of Sept. 21, was yesterday remanded to the Tombs for trial.

JOHN M. FINKBONE SENTENCED.

The Maximum Penalty Imposed for Passing Worthless Checks.

John M. Finkbone, an alleged lawyer, was sentenced to ten years in State prison yesterday by Judge Allison in the Court of General Sessions for swindling small tradesmen and washerwomen by means of worthless checks.

Ambrose H. Purdy, counsel for Finkbone, made a strong plea for mercy in behalf of the defendant, but Judge Allison decided to give the man the maximum penalty. The Judge said:

> This man has wilfully and persistently gone ahead in his career of crime. It is all the more despicable as he is a person of intelligence and education, and might have reaped success if he had used his talents in an honest course of life. He has passed worthless checks on poor people, who could not afford to lose the money. He planned a regular system to swindle, and got a woman to pass his checks. He was convicted of crime before. I will give him the maximum sentence—ten years in State prison.

Finkbone seemed utterly crushed by the heavy sentence. His legs almost sank from under him as the court attendant led him back to the Tombs.

AFFAIRS OF A. S. HATCH & CO.

Receiver Wants C. P. Huntington's Claims Passed upon by a Referee.

Thomas P. Wickes, as attorney for Horace E. Chittenden, receiver of A. S. Hatch & Co., yesterday asked Judge Gliegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, to appoint a referee to pass on certain accounts between Collis P. Huntington and the firm of A. S. Hatch & Co.

When the firm of Hatch & Co. failed, it owed Mr. Huntington about $36,000, Mr. Wickes asserted. For this Mr. Huntington held collateral the value of which, it is alleged, was far in excess of the amount due. Mr. Chittenden declares that he is anxious to wind up the affairs of A. S. Hatch & Co. He wants Mr. Huntington to dispose of the collateral and in turn over the residue in excess of his claim against the firm, in order that it may be distributed among the creditors.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert opposed the motion on technical grounds.

Decision was reserved.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 548—James D. Shriver, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 550—Stephen M. Folsom, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 552—A. F. McDowell, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 734—The steamship Centurion, &c., appellant, vs. The American Sugar Refining Company et al.—Petition filed for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

No. 582—Charles L. Borgmeyer, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. William Idler, et al.—Motions filed to dismiss or affirm.

No. 667—The State of Missouri ex rel. The Laclede Gas Light Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael J. Murphy, Street Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.—Motion to advance submitted by counsel for both parties.

No. 757—The Canton Insurance Company, Limited, et al., appellants, vs. John MacIntyre, Jr., et al.; and,

No. 758—John MacIntyre, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. The Canton Insurance Company, Limited, et al.—Petitions filed for writs of certiorari.

No. 242—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Etta James.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 746—The Central Trust Company of New-York, appellant, vs. The Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine, and Beattyville Railroad Company et al.—Petition filed for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

No. 15—Frank P. Dickson, appellant, vs. Richard C. Patterson.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 17—E. Nalle & Co., appellants, vs. Wade R. Young, et al.—Submitted by C. J. Boatnen for the appellants and Wade R. Young for the appellees.

No. 24—E. T. Pollard, appellant, vs. The Bonsack Machine Company—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia.—Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the Nineteenth Rule.

No. 16—Hymann Sonn et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel Magone, Collector, &c.—Argued by E. R. Tremain for the plaintiffs in error and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error.

The day call for Wednesday, Oct. 16, will be as follows: Nos. 25, 27, 29, 36, 38, and 31, 40, 44, 45 and 136, 53 and 56.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

91—Hynes vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 68—United States vs. Selgas. 87—Steamship Rossmore vs. Goldsmith.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Homer Knapp, appellant, vs. L. F. Hall.—Argued by Nathaniel Foote for appellant, Theodore Bacon for respondent.

Alfred Higgins, appellant, vs. Jacob Crouse.—Argued by T. K. Fuller for appellant, Watson M. Rogers for respondent.

Jacob W. Feeter vs. Eliza J. Arkenburgh, appellant.—Order reversed, with costs.

Adolfo Casola vs. Francisco Vasques, appellant. —Orders of General and Special Term reversed and attachment vacated, with costs.

John Hennessy vs. Martin Paulsen et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Margaret M. Wendt vs. Patrick Craig, appellant; Betsey Sully vs. Henry Schmitt, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Henry W. Sage et al. vs. R. Culver et al., appellants.—Order of General Term; overruling the demurrer, affirmed, with costs, with leave to the defendants to answer within twenty days from service of order, upon payment of costs.

Louise Corison vs. Maria L. Winterson, appellant.—Motion to advance granted; case to be put on calendar and heard at next session of court.

John E. Smithers vs. David Steiner, appellant. —Motion to prefer denied, without costs.

Clara A. Price vs. Stephen M. Gavun et al., appellants.—Motion to open default. If defendants pay plaintiff's attorney the ordinary costs of appeal in this court on or before the 18th day of October, 1895, the order dismissing the appeal herein is vacated, and defendants are at liberty to file return with the Clerk of this court on or before Oct. 25, 1895, nunc pro tunc, as of the time default was made in filing same. If costs are not paid as above required, this motion is denied, with $10 costs.

In re will of Kate L. Landy.—Motion to restore cause to calendar denied, and the judgment in the case affirmed on opinion in General Term, with costs.

In re application of Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners for appointment of three Commissioners.—Motion for preference granted, and cause ordered placed on calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1895.

The calendar for Wednesday: Nos. 290, 291, 283, 293, 295, 1028, 275, 270.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

64—People, &c., vs. Bruder. 74—Slayton vs. Hemken. 110—Cunningham vs. Scott. 70—Voisin vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. 102—Williams vs. Lindblom. 67—People ex rel. Flynn vs. Roosevelt. 113—Higgins vs. Worthington. 114—People ex rel. Lynch vs. Martin. 76—People, ex rel. O'Brien vs. Porter. 115—Hall vs. Herter Brothers. 125—Matter of McLarney. 120—Bradley vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—O'Leary vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 2—Zimmer vs. Chew.

Class II.—3—Hoffman vs. Zollner Brewing Company vs. Brooke. 4—Koerver vs. Newman. 5—Millis vs. Gardner.

Class VII.—6—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Waterbury. 7—Kiernan News Agency vs. United Telegraph and News Company. 8—Woodcock vs. Zerwick. 9—Rawlinson vs. Brainerd & Armstrong Company. 10—Jacobi vs. Sanger. 11—Johnson vs. Canary.

Class VIII.—12—Wade vs. Loss. 13—Powers vs. Hansen. 14—Bethel vs. Hogencamp. 15—Blunt vs. Walsh. 16—Manhattan Railway Company vs. O'Sullivan. 17—Morison vs. Nell. 18—F. E. Sanborn Company vs. Bruce. 19—People, ex rel. Smith vs. Roberts vs. Kaufman. 21—Varnum vs. Terry. 22—Carpenter vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 23—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen. 24—Chatham National Bank vs. Foster. 25—Bells Asbestos Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 26—Schuckman vs. Finance. 27—Woehr vs. Rudden. 28—Coudert vs. Heckert. 29—Place vs. Columbia Paper Bag Company. 30—Matteson vs. Dongan. 31—Untermeyer vs. Rosenfeld. 32—Astor Place Bank vs. Jones. 33—Walford vs. Bailey. 34—Boyce vs. Boyce. 35—Lipman vs. Lipman. 36—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, receiver of taxes, upon—1—Ackerle. 2—Doll. 3—International Bank Note Company. 4—Moore Electrical Manufacturing Company. 5—National Automatic Fire Alarm Company. 6—S. M. Bixby & Co. 7—Smith Farm Dairy Company. 8—Snow, Church & Co. 9—T. New Roofing and Manufacturing Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorce.—3298—Sticker vs. Sticker.

Law and Fact.—1534—Tedesco vs. Oppenheimer. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 2892—Weingarten vs. Watt. 3069—Mahler vs. Curry. 2197—McShane vs. Holahan. 1975—Empire City Subway Company vs. Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 2085—Kirkham vs. Bank of America. 2831—Hoag vs. Hoag. 3285—Jeoffrey vs. Gilbert. 2051—Adler vs. Kohn. 2057—Adler vs. Kohn. 1970—Gray vs. Gray. 1599—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 3096—Rapier vs. Rapier. 443—Simon vs. Reichardt. 1978—Griffing vs. Craven. 2106—Hirsch vs. Karsher. 2211—Fox vs. Werner. 3303—Martin vs. De Forrest. 2101—Warnier vs. Boessneck. 2161—Zebley vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 2898—Roxby vs. Hornthal. 3117—Meyer vs. Dumm. 2366—Bowden vs. Schuyler. 2577—Stiefel vs. New-York Novelty Company. 1933—Connecticut River Banking Company vs. Friedlander. 1934—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 2234—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter. 2260½—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as ready for trial. 5477—Hunt vs. Dunning. 6586—Murphy vs. Totten. 3504—Rosenheim vs. Gallinger. 3548—Waters vs. Taylor. 3406—Thurber, Whyland & Co. vs. Hevenor. 1805—Valentin vs. Healey. 3458—Nathan vs. Levy. 2282—Layman vs. John Anderson Company. 762½—Husted vs. Thomson. 5549—Bissonette vs. The Mayor, &c. 6585—Hemfy vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 3474—Ryer vs. Pallett. 3561—Kellogg vs. Pell. 3266—Woltman vs. Dudley. 2012—Horn vs. Ryle. 2862—Rodgers vs. Eaton. 2894½—Goldsmith vs. Cohen. 6415—Ferris vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3800.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

99—Steinbach vs. Diepenbrock. 120—Drennan vs. The Mayor, &c. 68—Boyd vs. Boyd. 107—Kendall vs. Ganby. 112—Picullo vs. Alvino. 76—Campbell vs. Campbell. 14—Barbig vs. Stewart. 79—Cohn vs. Cohn. 11—Hanneman vs. Tams

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

E. T. Jeffery Said to Have Been Selected as Atchison's President.

HASTENING THE FORECLOSURE SALE

It Is Expected that the Reorganization Will Be Completed Before Jan. 1—Picking Out the Directors.

A dispatch from Chicago says that Edward T. Jeffery, President and General Manager of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, has agreed to accept the Presidency of the reorganized Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system. Mr. Jeffery is a wide-awake and progressive railroad man, and if he does take hold of Atchison, he will doubtless endeavor to administer that property on strictly business lines.

Mr. Jeffery is about fifty years old, and, although an Englishman by birth, he has lived in this country since his early boyhood. He entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad, as an office boy, in 1856, and he has been in the railway business ever since. Through hard work and by gradual stages, he rose to the position of General Manager of the Illinois Central, which office he held from 1885 to September, 1889. Since October, 1891, he has been the President and General Manager of the Denver and Rio Grande.

Herman Kobbe, Secretary of the Atchison General Reorganization Committee, said yesterday that the decree of the United States court for the sale of the property under foreclosure had been entered, but the date of the sale had not yet been fixed. "The Kansas law," he said, "provides that such a sale cannot be made in less than three years unless a majority of the bondholders petition the court to have the sale made within three years. Such a petition has been prepared and signed by the Reorganization Committee, (who are the holders of a majority of the bonds,) asking Judge Caldwell to fix an early date for the sale of the road, so that the sale will probably take place in November. At that sale the road will be bought in by the Reorganization Committee, and the reorganization of the company will then be consummated. The Reorganization Committee is now considering the new Board of Directors, who, under the plan of reorganization, are to be selected by the Reorganization Committee."

SOUTHERN MEN DIFFER.

A Hitch in the New Southern States Freight-Rate Agreement.

Radical differences of opinion still prevail among the members of the Southern States Freight Association, which was formed to take the place of the old Southern Railway and Steamship Association. An animated meeting of the new association was held in the Hotel Waldorf yesterday, at which an effort was made to obtain a unanimous approval of the new agreement fixing the freight rates for Southern transportation lines.

The discussion, which lasted until late into the afternoon, was behind closed doors. President Clyde of the Clyde Steamship Line, President Charles Parsons of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, and General Manager T. K. Scott of the Georgia Railroad, declined to sign the new agreement on various grounds. A "harmony" committee was appointed to debate the matter with the three objectors. This committee consisted of Samuel Spencer, Henry Fink, E. St. John, R. G. Irwin, and G. M. Emerson.

After a two hours' conference, the committee reported to the convention and asked for further time, which was granted. The committee will hold another session this forenoon.

Talk of Advancing Grain Rates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Central Traffic Association roads are talking seriously of advancing east-bound grain rates. The present rate is 20 cents per 100 pounds, and they would like to advance it to 25 cents, a rate which some officials think is more than the traffic can bear at this time, in view of the low prices which farmers receive for their product. Until a few days ago grain rates were secretly cut below the twenty-cent basis, and this has had a stimulating effect on the shipments which have been increasing from day to day, and the roads find it rather difficult now to supply cars for all the business that is offered for transportation. A few of the roads are already choked up, and have to refuse freight, while others assert that they will be confronted with a car famine before long. They say an advance in the rates would discourage shipments sufficiently to give them a chance to handle all the business promptly.

The shipments of grain have been heavier during the last week than during any other week in the season, while the receipts have also gone to figures in excess of anything of the year.

Terminal Freight Charges Illegal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Railroads entering Chicago received a severe blow to-day in the decision of the State Board of Warehouse and Railroad Commissioners, that charges for handling freight at the stock yards are illegal. A similar decision was recently handed down by the United States Courts in the case of the Santa Fé. To-day's decision was not an interstate one, as that against the Santa Fé was, but it was, nevertheless, important, and if it is sustained by the Circuit Court, will mean the loss of large revenue yearly.

All the lines are obliged to pay the Stock Yards Company terminal charges, which they have been collecting from the shippers. The Santa Fé case was appealed, and a decision is now pending. In the meantime the roads have gone on making the charge, although it has been declared illegal. The case decided to-day was against the Chicago and Alton, and was brought by an Illinois shipper. The roads will fight the decisions, but it is said there are other precedents for them, and that they will in the end be compelled to abolish the terminal tariff.

Stockholders Seek an Accounting.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—The Court of Appeals to-day, in the case of Henry W. Sage and others vs. Andrew R. Culver and others, appellants, affirmed with costs the order of the General Term overruling the demurer, with leave to defendants to answer within twenty days from service of order upon payment of costs. This was an appeal from a judgment of the General Term reversing a judgment and order made by Justice Cullen, which sustained a demurrer to the complaint. The order appealed from states that the matter is of sufficient importance to obtain a decision of the court before proceeding further. The plaintiffs are owners of one-tenth of the capital stock of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company of Brooklyn, and have been since March 10, 1870. They allege that not a cent in dividends has ever been declared thereon, nor has the stock ever appeared upon the market, so as to acquire any comprehensible value. They ask for an accounting of the affairs of the company.

Trolley Fight in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 15.—The dispute between the authorities of this city and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad has not yet been settled. The difficulty grew out of the laying of rails on Atlantic Avenue. By a unanimous vote the Common Council last night passed to a second reading an ordinance to repeal all the franchises held by the railroad company. The Council claims that the railroad company violated all the provisions of the ordinances, and therefore they should be revoked.

The Common Council was opposed to the laying of the tracks on the avenue, and the city authorities were instructed to employ a gang of men and remove the tracks. Before anything could be done by the city officials an injunction was obtained by the railroad company prohibiting the city authorities from interfering with the tracks.

At the next meeting it is likely the ordinance will be passed, and then, it is said, an attempt will be made to tear up the tracks.

A Nassau Electric Proposition.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of allowing the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to operate its cars over the elevated structure from the suburban sections.

One of the plans now being considered is the laying of trolley wires on the elevated structure so that the trolley cars can run. In order to make the road accessible for the surface cars, inclined planes would be built from the streets to the elevated structure at Thirty-ninth Street, at Hamburg and Myrtle Avenues, and at Broadway and Myrtle Avenue.

The proposition to connect the two lines—the surface and elevated—is being given much thought by the officials of both lines.

Street Railway Election.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, held yesterday at 621 Broadway, J. W. Ritchie and F. S. Pearson were elected Directors in the place of O. W. Fletcher and F. D. Rounds, respectively, and the following Directors were re-elected: H. H. Vreeland, D. B. Hasbrouck, Hans S. Beattie, James R. Cutting, Charles Dana, Thomas C. Acton, Henry A. Robinson, Charles E. Warren, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, and R. L. Anderson, Jr.

For Inspectors of Election the following were chosen: Joseph J. Swan, W. C. Kimball, and Fred Vieweg.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The proposed sale of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company under foreclosure by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company did not occur in Portland, Oregon, last Monday, as advertised. The attorneys for the Union Pacific stockholders filed a bond of $800,000, and secured a stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of California. As the appeal cannot be reached until February, it is probable that the road may not be sold before another year.

—John B. Stanchfield appeared before the State Railroad Commission in Albany yesterday in favor of the application of the New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company for permission to construct its road. It will be a steam road, thirty-nine miles in length, running from Hornellsville to Genesee Forks, on the Pennsylvania line, connecting there with the Oswayo Railroad, which taps the lumber regions in that portion of Pennsylvania. Decision was reserved.

—The twenty-five mile extension of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, north to Perryville, Penn., has been completed and freight is being carried over it. This branch connects at Perryville with the Wellsville, Coudersport and Pine Creek Road, which in turn connects with the Erie Railway at Wellsville, N. Y.

—A meeting of Chicago-Minneapolis lines was held in Chicago yesterday for the purpose of coming to some sort of an agreement as to division of traffic, but no agreement could be reached, and the meeting adjourned until Monday, when the subject will be taken up in detail.

—John W. Ambrose was elected President; Joseph Richardson, Vice President; W. Bayard Cutting, Treasurer; and Francis H. Bergen Secretary of the South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company yesterday.

—Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Horace J. Hayden, and H. Walter Webb will return from their tour of inspection of the New-York Central system to-morrow.

—A meeting of the State Railroad Commissioners will be held in Le Roy to-day to hear arguments on the petition for permission to construct the Le Roy and Northern Railroad.

—Commissioner E. B. Stahlman of the old Southern Railway and Steamship Company is in New-York.

—Annual meeting of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad in New-Haven to-day.

—E. La Lime has been appointed Superintendent of the Northern New-York Railroad, in addition to his duties as Master Mechanic.

—The sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad, which was to have occurred in Little Rock, Ark., has been postponed until the 25th.

—E. W. Cook has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, with headquarters in New-York.

—The Union Pacific's financial statement for the month of August shows net earnings of $714,400, a decrease of $35,000.

—T. O. C. Campbell of Pittsburg has been chosen President of the new Monongahela and Snowden Railroad.

DEPOSITORIES FOR ARMY FUNDS

Secretary Lamont Selects Banks to Handle Government Money.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Lamont has designated the financial establishments in the leading cities where army officers in charge of public funds may make deposits and transact other business. The Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York is made a custodian, and the following banks in cities in the State are also named as depositories: First National Bank at Oswego; Manufacturers' National Bank at Troy, Third National Bank at Buffalo, and Merchants' National Bank at Albany.

Care is taken in selecting the places of deposit to have the establishments near the larger military stations. Each of the banks filed securities with the Government, generally $50,000 in amount, although the sum depends on the volume of business transacted. Some of the banks are required to file much larger amounts, the largest sum being that of a bank in Portland, Ore., which has $400,000 on file.

SEEKING THE ESTATE OF ANNEKE JANS

Wild Stories of Immense Wealth Circulated Among Nebraskans.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—County Clerk Walsh has received a letter from George S. Root of Lincoln, Neb. asking for information relative to a published statement that the heirs of Anneke Jans were to receive $120,000,000 by a decision in the Trinity Church controversy. Mr. Root inclosed a clipping from a newspaper, which stated that Mrs. George Puntemney of Superior, Neb., is one of the heirs.

At the County Clerk's office here, where the will of Anneke Jans Bogardus is on file, it is thought that an attempt is being made to defraud the heirs of Anneke Jans Bogardus. Some years ago a man of small stature went into the Surrogate's office here and asked for letters of administration to the estate of Anneke Jans. Surrogate Rogers asked the applicant to prove that Anneke Jans was dead. He made no attempt to do so, but dropped the case.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY OPENING

President Cleveland Will Not Be Able to Attend.

President Cleveland has written the following letter to the Chancellor of New-York University, respecting his inability to be present next Saturday afternoon at the university opening, and breaking of ground for the university library:

GRAY GABLES,
Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 17, 1895.

My Dear Sir: I am sorry that I must ask you to allow me to decline the invitation, with which you honored me a long time ago, to attend the opening of the new buildings of the University of the City of New-York.

When I return to Washington in October I shall find much important public duty claiming my time and attention, and if I keep my engagement to attend the Atlanta Exposition on the 23d of October, that is, I fear, all I ought to do in that line. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Funeral of James F. Sullivan.

The funeral of James F. Sullivan, the expugilist, who died in Bellevue Hospital last Sunday from the effects of a bullet wound which he received during an altercation with a man named Devino, in Water Street, took place yesterday, from his late residence, 676 Water Street. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery.

The funeral cortège was one of the largest seen on the east side in years. It was headed by two barouches filled with beautiful floral pieces. The deceased had been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Fourth Assembly District. The John F. Ahearn Association, the John J. Foley Association, the Michael J. Sullivan Association, and Court Conroy, Order of Foresters, were largely represented at the funeral.

Among others in attendance were Senator John F. Ahearn, Alderman Noonan, Coroner Fitzpatrick, Assemblyman Thomas F. Donnelly, Edward F. Reilly, ex-Commissioner of Jurors Patrick Griffin, J. Styles, Richard Moran, Joseph Killilen, and members of the Daniel Eagan Association.

Will of Charles W. Lawrence Filed.

The will of Charles W. Lawrence, who died on Oct. 9, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

Mr. Lawrence was a brother of Justice Abraham R. Lawrence of the Supreme Court. He left an estate valued at over $14,000. It is divided between Justice Lawrence, William T. Lawrence, another brother, and Lydia S. Horn, a sister, and seventeen nephews and nieces.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME OF THE TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY BROKERS.

A Number of Sales in the Auction Room—Long List of To-day's Offerings.

Mr. George R. Read has resold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to John R. Downey, at an advance, the property at 24 Beekman Street, Mr. Downey giving in part payment the two five-story brick tenements 511 and 515 East Eighty-first Street, each 25 by 85 by 100, at the valuation of $40,000.

Mr. Read has also sold for the William Laimbeer estate, to a Brooklyn gentleman, the four-story and basement brown-stone dwelling 19 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100, at $100,000.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have also resold at an advance the property at 12 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92, bought by them from the Lightbody estate.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to Charles L. Cohen, at $7,650, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 126 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 108.4 feet west of Lexington Avenue; 16.8 by 100.11. Under foreclosure, Mr. Meyer sold to the plaintiffs, Josephine Carpenter and others, at $32,500, the property at 359 Front Street, south side, 200 feet west of Jackson Square, extending to 382 South Street, 25 by 140, with six-story brick building having stores and apartments on Front Street and store and lofts on South Street.

The property on the west side of the King's Bridge Road, north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, containing about thirty city lots, which was offered by Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham, was bid in at $44,000.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Franklin Lee, at $118,833.34, the three five-story brick flats at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 100 by 100.10½.

Mr. William Kennelly sold to I. A. Jacobsen, at $7,350, the four-story brick factory 442 Water Street, north side, between Market and Pike Slips, 25 by 90; and, to E. C. Prescott, at $7,625, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 124 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, between Lexington and Park Avenues, 16.8 by 100.11. Under foreclosure, Mr. Kennelly sold, at $26,000, to the plaintiff, Angela M. Cutting, as administratrix, the four-story brick dwelling 2,074 Fifth Avenue, west side, 23.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19 by 75.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold under foreclosure, at $18,500, to Adolph H. Cohen, the five-story brick flat, with store, 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 99.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 24.11 by 100.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $4,950, to the plaintiff, Emily Beaver, the leasehold of 732 Eighth Avenue, east side, 75.7¼ feet north of Forty-fifth Street, 15.7¼ by about 100.2½ by irregular, with four-story brick tenement, with store. He also sold, at $4,700, to Mrs. M. E. Fischer, the three-story frame dwelling 972 Madison Street, Brooklyn; to F. Cunningham, at $6,200, the three-story stone front flat, with store, 2040 Wythe Avenue; to N. S. Hart, at $9,150, the three-story and basement brick building, with store, 348 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 70.7 by — by 68.3¼, and to S. B. Steinmann, at $22,250, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 129 West Ninety-second Street, 20 by 100.8½.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to be held at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Smyth, referee, 166 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 118.9 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,354; on prior mortgage, $15,-281.75.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 47 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 224.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20.4 by 100.11, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,150.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 212 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 158 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 15 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 335 Cherry Street, south side, extending to 582 Water Street, 30.8 by 114 by 30.8 by 113.8, five-story brick warehouse.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, George Haas, referee, 578 Grand Street, north side, 25 feet east of Goerck Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick and frame building in front and three-story brick in rear.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., executor's sale, 317 to 321 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 183.3-4 feet east of Second Avenue, 64.3 3-7 by 98.9 by 64.1 5-28 by 98.9, three four-story brick buildings, with stores, to be sold in one parcel.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, Creston Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 50 by 125. Due on judgment, $1,310.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 40 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.9, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,845; on prior mortgage, $27,500.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: No. 1941 Lenox Avenue, west side, 81.3¼ feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick dwelling; also 326 and 328 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 350.1 feet west of Eighth Avenue, two five-story brownstone flats, 25.6 and 25.4, respectively, by 98.9; also 44 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 142 feet east of Madison Avenue, 22 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 144 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 41.1½ by east of Lexington Avenue, 19.7½ by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 241 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story and basement brick flat; also 313 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Riverside Drive, 20 by 100.11, three-story and basement limestone dwelling.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Benjamin F. Pennison to property on the east side of Water, or Ackerman, Street, King's Bridge, 40 by 127.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 322 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50.5 by 98, three-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Bronxdale Avenue, east side, 175 feet south of Thwaite's Place, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, by Helen L. Pearsall of Bronxdale; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 481 to 487 Washington Street, by Silas J. McGinness of 120 East Twelfth Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse; cost, $85,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by Marion E. Moore of West New-Brighton, S. I.; cost, $40,000.

Jefferson Street, north side, 20 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, by Charles Bjorkegran of 2,458 St. John's Avenue; cost, $16,000.

No. 257 East Fourteenth Street, by St. Elizabeth's Academy, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 133 West Eighty-fifth Street, by Frederick W. Fink, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, southwest corner, by John Haffen, alterations to a two-story brick storage house; cost, $10,000.

No. 1,010 Third Avenue, by Robert and Ogden Goelet, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $650.

No. 673 Second Avenue, by Henry L. Kane, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 549 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, by John A. Murray, alterations to a two-story, attic, and basement frame dwelling; cost, $250.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

East Fifth Street, east side, 114 feet north of Fort Hamilton Avenue, ten two-story frame dwellings, $22,000; A. C. Muir, owner.

No. 62 Joralemon Street, four-story brick Church, $35,000; W. G. Low, owner.

Market Avenue, east side, corner A Street, two-story brick produce warehouse, $4,600; A. Stern, owner.

Market Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of A Street, two-story brick building, used for butcher's purposes, $2,400; B. Stern, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.

MADISON ST, 142; Marks Kirschbaum and wife to George Harris..... $1
MADISON ST, 142; George Harris and wife to George Kaplan..... 37,000
DRY DOCK ST, s e corner of 11th St, 89.6x72 and adjoining property; Moser & Heidenheimer Malting Company and Isaac Denenberg to Henry Blackmur.... 22,500
ATTORNEY ST, 155 and 157; Rachael Shapiro to Mary Abrahams..... 1
BULKHEAD, w s of West St, 158 ft n of Perry St, 42.3x——, wharfage, cranage, &c., all rights; Henry Chastaine and wife to The Mayor, &c., of New-York City... 19,462
1ST ST, 12, ⅛ part; Clark B. Traphagen and others to Moses D. Barnes..... 2,500
ELDRIDGE ST, 146; William H. Redman and wife to Louis Gordon and others..... 22,500
49TH ST, 245 West; George Spohr and wife to James and Margaret Reilly..... 22,850
46TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; George Hollings to John Hollings... 1
67TH ST, n s, 485 ft w of 9th Av, 20x100; Sarah L. Hines to George R. Bourne.... 1
75TH ST, 3 West; John C. Umberfield to Mary W. Umberfield..... 1
95TH ST, 188 West; Conrad R. Gross and George Herbener and wives to Frank Koch..... 10
89TH ST, 25 West; George Edgar and Theodore Kilian and wives to Eva J. Kirby..... 1
48TH ST, 328 e; Samuel D. Folsom to George F. Stitt..... 1
86TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Ave, 25x 102.2; Johann H. Antonius to Lena Antonius..... 1
85TH ST, n s, 150 ft e 2d Av, 25x102.2; Simon Andesner and wife to Franz J. Schneider..... 1
83D ST, n s, 98 ft e Av A, 25x102.2; Adam Epple and Arnold Pfenning and wives to Mary Pick..... 23,000
7TH ST, s s, 104.9 ft w of Lewis St, 22x 90.10; Sophie Mayer to Abraham W. Moynihan..... 8,750
11TH ST, s s, 18 E; William Reinke, executor of Godfried Raelhle, to C. William Wertz..... 8,500
24TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 49.4; Terrence A. Koen and others to George W. Stubbs..... 25,000
39TH ST, s s, 200 ft n w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; John Corse and wife to William C. Smith..... 13,500
22D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x 98.9; John A. McManus and wife to Frank Duke, Jr..... 1
38TH ST, 508 and 516 W; Edward J. Keenan and wife to Peter White..... 150
25TH ST, s s, 345 ft w 7th Av, 18x98.9; Louise and Philip Osborn to Elizabeth Sorenson..... 1
25TH ST, 234 W; Josephine P. Barnum and husband to same..... 1
40TH ST, 118 E; Emma H. S. Merrill to Annie T. Pomroy..... 29,000
46TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; John Hollings to Timothy T. Paddell, one-half part..... 1
SAME PROPERTY, one-half part; Timothy F. Paddell to John Hollings..... 1
GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 49.11 ft n of 194th St, 25x100; Daniel Hoffman and wife to The New-York Investment Company..... 1
ELTON ST, n s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Michael Rohr to Catharine Rohr..... 10
BEACH AV, e s, 123.6 ft s 156th St, 25.6x 110.6; Gustav Braaz and wife to Joseph J. Koen..... 6,000
FOREST AV, 954; Aimee Meyers to Michael Holloway..... 4,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 172.10 ft s Home St, 75x100; Eliza M. Dorsett to Annie Leahy..... 1
FOREST AV, e s, 158 ft s of Home St, 19x107.3; John W. Decker to Katie Hyman..... 7,500
FOX ST, e s, 250 ft n of Home St, 25x 100; John L. Eymer to Bertha Eymer. 1
LOTS 437 and 438, map of Unionport, Westchester County; William E. Harvey to Christina Von Gerichten..... 600
LTS 188 and 347, map of Hunt Estate, Van Nest station; Herman Albricht and wife to Herman Dornisch..... 735
14TH AV, n s, being e 1-8 part Lot 106, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Margaret Young to Euretta L. Clocke..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; George De Witt Clocke and wife to Margaret Young.. 700
16TH AV, s s, Lot 84, map of Wakefield; Amy L. Abel to Thomas J. Welr..... 3,200
84TH ST, 538 East; Franz Chwatal and wife to Isaac Dimant..... 16,500
52D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; James W. Henning and wife to Thomas G. Condon..... 1
3D AV, 1,830; Myer Heilman and wife to Deborah Corr..... 20,500
132D ST, n s, 194 ft w of 5th Av, 17x99.11; William Robinson and wife to Theodore Smith..... 1
122D ST, 441 East; Israel Cohen to Betsey Cohen..... 1
5TH AV, s e corner of 113th St, 55.5x99.10; Charles Althof to Michael McCormack. 1
2D AV, w s, 126 ft n of 99th St, 25.3x105; Abraham Schwartz and wife to David Bohnet..... 1
MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 107th St, 50x100; Charles B. Gumb to Adele Gumb..... 1
MADISON AV, 1,595; John Frame to Regina Fronsitz..... 10
2D AV, w s, 71.10 ft n of 122d St, 30x irregular; Friedericke Hirsch to Rachel Laguna..... 20,000
MADISON AV, 1,589; John Frame to Adolph Tscheppe..... 45,000
124TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, 22.3x 100.11, &c.; Simon Adler and wife to Max Emge and wife..... 53,500
2D AV, n e corner of 100th St, 25.9x75; Frederick Wolters and wife to Edward F. Beinhauer..... 27,750
114TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; Philip Braender and wife to Carrie Bargebuhr..... 1
114TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; same to John Effinger..... 1
114TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 75x 100.11; same to Max Borger..... 1
103D ST, 4 West; Andrew J. Kirwin and wife to Catharine Larkin..... 1
138TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 18.9x99.11; Cora M. Ives to Judson S. Todd..... 1
CONVENT AV, w s, 119 ft n of 131st St, 25x127.5; Felix Krupp and wife to John Yule..... 1
119TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; William H. and Mary F. Jacob to Donald Mitchell..... 38,000
134TH ST, ss, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Elise Lotte to Franklin Bayles..... 1

Recorded Leases.

SCOTT ICE AND COAL COMPANY TO John S. Conabeer; s s of 137th St, 106 ft e of Madison Av, &c, 50 feet of bulkhead, 10 years..... $2,000
SANDERS, John C., to Frank P. Dursle; e s of Jerome Av, 136.7 ft s of Van Cortland Av, 25x100, 5 years..... 450
CROPSEY, Jasper F., to Knight & Kunz; 414 6th Av, n e corner of 25th St, 7½ years..... 4,050
BYRNES, Edward G., to Oscar Schuler; 91 4th Av, 5 7-12 years..... 2,100
HASSELMEYER, Catharine, to Jacob Shevele and Abram Kornweis; 38 Canal St, 2d, 3d, and 4th floors, 5 years.... 600
KING, Mary R. and Ellen, and Alice Davis, to George Ehret; n w corner of Avenue A and 92d St, 50.8x94, 21 years. 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLCOT, Helen J., to E. T. Townsend, guardian; n e corner of Fairmount Av and Waterloo Place, 3 years..... $2,500
BELL, George S., and wife to M. T. Ingalls; w s of Tinton Av, 121 ft n of 165th St, 4 years, (four mortgages)..... 11,000
BACH, Lewis Z., to John P. Peters as trustee; s w corner of Boston Av and Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 5,000
BLACKMUR, Henry, and wife to Thes. A. Swan; s e corner of Dry Dock and 11th Sts, 3 years..... 23,000
BARGEHUHR, Carrie, to Philip Braender; n s of 114th St, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 1,500
BORGER, Max, to Philip Braender; n s of 114th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year. 2,000
BRADY, Edward J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 169th St, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 5 years..... 10,000
BOURNE, George R., to Sarah L. Hines; n s of 57th St, 485 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 18,500
BOHNE, David, to Abraham Schwartz; w s of 2d Av, 126 ft n of 99th St, 1 year. 2,000
EINHAUER, Edward F. to Ferdinand Beinhauer; n e corner of 2d Av and 106th St, 5 years..... 9,000
CLARK, George H., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 36th St, 230 ft e of Park Av, 3 years.... 25,000
CORR, Deborah, and another to Meyer Hellman; 1,830 3d Av, 2 years..... 2,500
CONDON, Thomas G., to James W. Henning; 50 West 52d St, 3 years..... 17,500
DUKE, Frank, Jr., to New-York Savings Bank; n s of 22d St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 7,500
SAME to Benjamin F. Jones; n s of 22d St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
DIMANT, Isaac, to Franz Chwatal and another; 538 East 84th St, 1 year..... 1,000
EFFINGER, John, to Philip Braender; n s of 114th St, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
FEIN, Sarah, to Itzch Berkowitz; s s of Madison St, 52.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 3 years..... 3,500
FRAME, John, and wife to The German Savings Bank, City of New-York; e s of Madison Av, 75.11 ft n of 107th St, 1 year..... 17,000
FICK, Mary, to Adam Epple and another; n s of 83d St, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 4 years..... 4,000
GORDON, Louis, and others to L. A. Delano; 148 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 19,000
GAFFNEY, Winifred, and others to Mary A. Brown; s w corner of Old Macomb's Dan Road and lands of T. O. Wolff, 1 year..... 200
GALLAGHER, John, and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; 43 West 130th St, 1 year..... 7,000
HUBERT, Philip G., and others to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; n s of 58th St, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 200,000
KOCK, Frank, to Conrad R. Gross; 138 West 91st St, 3 years..... 8,000
KATZENBERG, Julius, to Daniel G. Thompson and another, trustees; 1,584 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 9,000
LARKIN, Catharine, to A. J. Kerwin; 4 West 103d St, 2 years..... 8,000
LINDEMAN, John G., to J. B. Hoyt; s s of 41st St, 349.9 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 3,000
LOWEN, Charles, and wife to C. A. Stevens and others, executors; n s of 69th St, 42.6 ft e of Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 70,000
LOWE, Adelheid, to Henry J. Furlong and another; 1,150 2d Av, demand..... 1,000
MOYNIHAN, Abraham W., to Sophie Mayer; s s of 7th St, 104.9 ft w of Lewis St, 3 years..... 5,250
MOORE, John, and wife to East River Savings Institution; s e corner of Cherry St and James Slip, 1 year..... 9,000
McSHANE, Elizabeth, and another to Margaret A. Mackay; s s of 54th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 12,000
PARKER, Albert B., to G. L. S. Sills; Lots 153 and 154, 263 and 264, map of lands of William H. Morris, 1 year.... 2,000
POMROY, Annie F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 118 East 40th St, 3 years..... 20,000
RENN, Mary, to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; s e corner of Gray St and Crane Place, 1 year..... 2,000
ROHR, Michael, and wife to Lucy R. Comfort; n s of Elton Av, 274.2 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years..... 700
RICHTER, Frederick, and wife to George G. De Witt and another, trustees, 339 East 65th St, 5 years..... 15,000
SCHAEFFER, Joseph, and others to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 5th St, 233 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years.. 19,000
SAME to same; n s of 5th St, 258 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years..... 19,000
SCHMALZ, Katharine, to A. F. Gescheidt, as trustee; s e s of Marion Av, Lot 213, map of Penfield property, 1 year..... 100
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to J. S. Todd; n e corner of Bradhurst Av and 146th St, 1 year..... 46,500
SORENSON, Elizabeth, to Philip Osborn and another; s s of 25th St, 345 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 1,000
SAME to William Sloane; 234 and 236 West 25th St, 3 years..... 20,000
SMITH, William C., to John Corse; s s of 39th St, 209 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years. 9,500
SORENSON, Elizabeth, to Josephine P. Barnum; s s of 25th St, 230 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 1,000
TUBBS, George W., to R. M. Cadwalader and another, trustees; s s of 24th St, 60 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 14,000
TSHEPPE, Adolph, and wife to William Hall's Sons; n e corner of Madison Av and 107th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years.. 30,000
UMBERFIELD, Mary W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 75th St, 123.9 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 10,000
WRIGHT, Samuel, and wife to Isabella Spruit; n e corner of Grand Av and Buchanan Place, 3 years..... 1,000
WERTZ, C. William, and wife to Sigmund Cohn; 618 East 11th St, 2 years. 2,000
SAME to John Schneider and wife; same property, 5 years..... 6,000
WINTON, David, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 165th St, 100 ft e of Stebbins Av, 1 year..... 2,250
WEIGLE, August H., and wife to Eve Wolfenstein; n s of 78th St, 275 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 12,000
YOUNG, Casimer, to A. J. Purdy; n s of 14th Av, Lot 106, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BILLINGS, Franklin N., to F. N. Billings and another, as executors..... $1
BREM, John, individually, &c., to James O'Connell..... 3,000
BROWNING, L. and L., to Edward Jenkins..... 1
CARRINGTON, Elizabeth D., to S. R. Wiggins..... 1,000
CLARK, William P., to Milton A. Straw.. 1,000
COLE, Caroline, to W. S. Smith and another..... 1
HANCOCK Lillie J., to W. S. Smith and another..... 1
HARRIS, Dora, to S. D. Hyman..... 3,000
HURTT, Julia M., to S. I. Hurtt..... 8,000
JACKSON, William A., to W. S. Smith and another..... 1
JACKSON, Thomas, to same..... 1
JACKSON, John R., to same..... 1
JACKSON, Robert E., to same..... 1
JOHNSON, George F., to Mary Gaines.... 1,200
LAW, William J., to Edward Jenkins.... 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elizabeth Connolly and another..... 16,089
MILLI

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MR. FROST'S EDITION OF "UNCLE REMUS"

UNCLE REMUS. His Songs and His Sayings. By Joel Chandler Harris. New and revised edition. With 112 Illustrations by A. B. Frost. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

"Uncle Remus," after its fifteen years of popularity, is found in this new edition more valuable than ever, because we are further removed by just so many years from opportunities of studying the type that has been so accurately represented by the author's extraordinary skill. The dialect—that very dangerous medium for the maker of literature—is clear enough to those who are fortunate enough to have had some acquaintance with the Southern negro, but we can readily imagine that fifty years from now it will be an undecipherable jargon to the general reader. It is, however, not merely cleverly rendered; it is profoundly studied, following in every inflection and suggestion the personality it represents.

It is amusing to all readers, of course, as only the dialect of the most pathetic of races can be amusing, but it is intensely serious as well. It fixes for us the subtle characteristics of a people who, in the nature of things, must soon pass, and who, but for writers like the historian of Uncle Remus, would be practically unknown to the rising generation; for the educated negro of the coming years is quite another person from his ancestor, who lived "befo' de wah." This educated twig of the rough parent stalk meets with the strongest disapprobation from Uncle Remus himself—he had better "be home pickin' up chips. W'at a nigger gwineter l'arn outen books? I kin take a bar'l stave," Remus mildly asserts, "an' fling mo' sense inter a nigger in one minnit dan all de schoolhouses betwixt dis an' de State er Midgigin. Don' talk, honey! Wid one bar'l stave I kin fa'rly lif' de vell er ignunce."

If Uncle Remus scorns education, he is not above solving the ethnological problem of the white and black races. It is his modest theory that, although "niggers is niggers now," there was a time "way back yander" when we "uz all niggers tergedder," and he hasn't heard, he tells the little boy who hangs upon his words, but what folks were getting along in those days as well as they do now. The way the transformation was effected was a peculiar one. The news came that a pond of water existed in the neighborhood (the neighborhood of the world, we wonder?) which would wash whomsoever should get into it "nice an' w'ite." One black person made the plunge and came out "w'ite ez a town gal," and then "bless grashus!" when the folks saw it they all made a break for the pond. The "soopless" got in first and came out all white; next came the "nex' soopless," and they came out mulattos. By this time the water was almost used up, and the late comers could only dabble their hands and paddle with their feet, so the true negro remains black, with the exception of the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet.

This new and perfectly simple account of the origin of the races interested the little boy very much, Mr. Harris tells us, but it probably did not convey to him, as to older hearers, the reminder of that fundamental element in the negro character which crops out in so many of its manifestations—the element, that is, of vanity. The true negro, he who succeeded only in "paddlin' wid his foots an' dabblin' wid his han's" in the wonderful pond, is probably the most consistently vain creature upon this planet. What other race could have found itself the toy as well as the target of nations and have preserved so vast a self-complacency? What other race could consent to amuse its master race with the wildest buffoonery and take pride and pleasure in its success?

It is essentially a child nature that belongs to the slaves and children of slaves who, happily, will have played only a brief part in the completed drama of American history, and it has many surprises for the student of human nature. Compounded of aboriginal African elements and the strain of culture that has crept in through association with a superior people, it retains its credulity, its active fancy, its imitative instinct, and adds to these, by a strange contradiction that speaks of the gentle African spirit, pride of family, loyalty, and a cunning humor inimitable and indescribable, but not, as Mr. Harris has proved, impossible to transcribe. Uncle Remus has a very full but not an exaggerated share of the traits of his kind. How effectually he disciplines the eager little boy, hardly more a child than himself, when he finds him playing with "dem Favers," who "wa'n't no 'count 'fo' de wah, en dey wa'n't no 'count endurin' er de wah, en dey ain't no 'count afterwards"; how gleefully he accepts the little boy's bribes of mince pie and cream cake, and how altogether dignified and reproachful he is when the little boy catches him in error. He proves, too, that this race is born to animism as the sparks fly upward. Even the toothache is invested by him with a soul, and a very evil one at that. The little pain that "crep' up" the lower jaw and went back "an' tol' Mary" and then the "two crope up together," is a personality that will appeal to any reader who has suffered.

It is a matter of fact that Uncle Remus's stories are of positive interest to folk-lore students, and that the familiar histories of Brer Fox and his neighbors are found as much at home in South Africa as in the plantation States.

Mr. Frost's pictures of animals would be an additional charm to almost any book, and in the present instance they breathe the very spirit of the text.

HOWARD PYLE'S NEW WORK

THE STORY OF JACK BALLISTER'S FORTUNES. By Howard Pyle. Being the Narrative of the Adventures of a Young Gentleman of Good Family, Who Was Kidnapped in the Year 1719 and Carried to the Plantations of the Continent of Virginia. 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $2.

"Jack Ballister's Fortunes" is a rattling good book for boys, and from a historical standpoint has much in it to interest older persons also. It is as full of adventure as the most exacting reader of romance could wish, and withal is healthy and clean, although it is founded on kidnapping and piracy. The kidnappers and pirates commit horrible outrages at times, but they do it in a gentlemanly way, at least so far as their language is concerned, and not with the customary oaths that are found in too many tales of adventure.

Mr. Pyle has used Jack Ballister as a central figure around which he has cleverly and interestingly grouped incidents such as might have occurred, and such as unquestionably did occur, during the Colonial days of which he writes. It was a happy thought to write of the early Governors of the Colonies who were parties to piratical outrages, many of whom not only shared in the proceeds of robberies on the high seas as the price of protection, but also fitted out vessels for that express purpose. In thus making the youth of to-day familiar with those old practices in a manner in which they will not be likely to forget them Mr. Pyle has done well.

That white persons from abroad were sold in bondage for terms of service in this country is known to few, although it was done in this city as well as throughout the Southern Colonies. The duction block was used for this class of whites the same as it was for black slaves, and until a white servant had worked out the period of time for which he was first sold, he was simply a chattel, and could be sold from master to master. It is upon this practice and recognized piracy that the adventures of Jack Ballister are founded.

Jack was born in England of good family. His father was a clergyman, his paternal uncle a member of the nobility. His maternal uncle, however, was a different sort of man, and, had it not been for him, Jack would never have had his adventures. It was to his care that Jack was left at his father's death, he then being an orphan, and, as he was a trader in white bondmen that were shipped to and sold in the Colonies, it was a simple matter for him to kidnap Jack and ship him off to be sold when he became too inquisitive about the estate that his uncle held in trust for him.

With his kidnapping Jack's adventures really begin. His trip to Virginia and his sale to Col. Parker, his treatment by Richard Parker, to whom Col. Parker gave him, and his plantation life are graphically described. The Virginia life of that day is well set forth, and furnishes the motive for the story. Richard Parker, the Colonel's brother, a bankrupt gambler, to obtain money from the Colonel with which to discharge his pressing debts, enters into a conspiracy with Blackbeard, a noted pirate, to have the Colonel's only daughter carried off and held for a ransom.

This is accomplished a day or two after Jack has run away from Richard Parker and taken refuge with the pirates. Jack thus becomes the servant of Miss Parker, and is taken to the Carolinas with her by the pirates. From her place of captivity he, aided by one of the pirate crew, rescues her and takes her to her father, who, through a lawyer friend of Jack that had been kidnapped and sent to Virginia by his uncle, learns all about Jack, and, through gratitude, makes him one of his family until such time as Jack can return to his noble uncle in England. Jack, of course, falls in love with Miss Parker, and she naturally reciprocates his affection—she could not do otherwise. Jack returns from England after college days, marries Miss Parker, and spends his days in love on the plantation that was the scene of his bondage.

That is the story in brief. About it Mr. Pyle has woven a pretty romance, replete with exciting incidents and much clever descriptive work.

MAN'S BRAIN PRIMITIVE AND MODERN

GROWTH OF THE BRAIN. A Study of the Nervous System in Relation to Education. By Henry Herbert Donaldson. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

We hear much of what is called to-day "nervous strain," a disease supposably common to Americans in this fast age, but is it true that in this generation our systems are sometimes overworked? Did nothing of this special kind happen in the past? The professor of Neurology of the University of Chicago believes that we are rather allied "to the rock-bound dead" by an inherited process than separated from them by a recent capacity to nerve exhaustion. The conclusion, then, to be arrived at is, that we differ in no respect from our immediate ancestors—and by "immediate" may be meant man as he has existed for the last 100,000 years or more. Evidently, then, the cave men had their mental worries, and had to bear the consequences precisely as happens to lawyers or doctors, ministers, financiers, or journalists of to-day.

This volume is then a study of the nervous system, and discusses brain weights, but at the same time it presents a vast number of facts relating to growth, for it is evident that it is only by comparison we can get an insight into the exact character of the human brain. We should say, from the sparse facts collected, that man's brain remains quite unchanged. It is not the individual brain which is to be studied, but the great average of brains. "The living world of which we are a part is ever changing. Unceasingly from seeds and eggs new generations arise, and each day those which have completed the cycle of life pass to a final dissolution. The history of these changes forms a record difficult to interpret, yet perennially interesting, since each question solved is at once replaced by the group of problems from which it sprang." Think only of the many cells which supposedly make up a human being! Counting the cells in the blood, Francke's estimation is that in the entire body there are 26,500,000,000,000 cells. When the study of the nutrition of these innumerable cells is undertaken, we must understand how the nutrient fluid is carried to them. Going back to the egg, why should one produce an elephant, the other a mouse? Here speculation is in vain. When we approach the subject of growth, we have to do, however, with tangible facts.

Taking man or a rabbit we find at the beginning that the rate of increase is about the same, but then, the man grows for twenty-five years, while the development of the rabbit ceases within about a year. The question of age and its limit is a curious one. Growth means perfecting, not deteriorating. And so, we find certain reptiles and fish which grow as long as they live, only that "in later life this growth is certainly slow." But then, again, looking at age and growth, we are to suppose that there are long-lived birds, which, after a certain period, do not grow. It is the question of development the author wants to find out. Effects on the animal come to it from two sides, from without its environment and from within itself. Possibly heredity has to do with this inner influence.

We are obliged to pass over the many subjects treated, in order to understand the wonderful subject of growth, the foundation of development being the nerve cell. Taking the average Englishman, in inches of height, at ten years of age he would measure 51.8 inches; at twenty, 67.3; at twenty-four, 67.7. In an Englishwoman the figures would be, when she was ten years old, 51.0; at twenty, 63.0; but at twenty-four her average is less, being only 62.7. Increase of brain weight with age, we think, has not been sufficiently studied. The observations are difficult of carrying out in a continuous manner. The table made by Davis is presented: For the European male the heaviest brain was 1364—the lightest, 1212. The American averaged from 1397 to 1155. The Australian, from 1414 to 1027. The averages were then, for the first, 1340; for the second, 1282, and for the third, 1190. We are inclined, however, to lay no importance on these measures as an index of man's capacity.

When the brains of the two sexes are considered and compared with the entire body, the brain of the woman is proportionately heavier than that of the man, which as a well-ascertained fact the emancipated female may rejoice in. But it is worthy of remark that the question of quality of brain is also worth consideration. The Marshall and Manouvriere tables, with brain weights of certain eminent men, are given by the author, but he advances no deductions from them. There is nothing more difficult than exactness in cerebral weight measurements, the source of error being constant. Then, again, the weight of the brain of an eminent person can only be had at the death of the individual, and, of course, the age conditions differ, so that no average of weight of brains to body is possible. Byron's brain weighed 2,238 grammes; Cromwell's, 2,231, and Turgenieff's 2,012. We do not consider the data good. Taking, however, the Marshall and Manouvriere tables, the encephalic weight of Cuvier's brain, who died at the age of sixty-three, is the reputed heaviest—1,830. Thackeray's was 1,644.

Mr. Donaldson is to be praised for the caution he exercises in not making hasty conclusions. While it looks as if it were well that those who have progressed furthest in civilization have a large brain weight, the converse of this "is by no means true, for the tables show that there are races possessed of a large brain weight not yet civilized."

The enthusiasts claim too much. It is possible that, as descendants of several generations of educated ancestors, our nervous systems may have been modified, and favorably so. But we want evidence as to that. All that the careful psychologist can do is to present the accumulated studies of others and compare them; and this is what Mr. Donaldson has very well done.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Frederick A. Stokes Company in November will issue the first number of a new periodical, to be called The Pocket Magazine. Each number will contain a short novel, besides shorter stories, essays, and poems, but no continued stories. Rudyard Kipling, Sarah O. Jewett, A. Conan Doyle, Mary E. Wilkins, Stanley J. Weyman, Anna Katherine Green, and Brander Matthews will furnish novelettes, with ballads by Kipling, Robert W. Chambers, and others; sketches by Donald G. Mitchell and others, and miscellaneous matter.

—Papers by Kenneth Grahame, Henry Harland, Hubert Crackanthorpe, Harold Frederic, Louis Pendleton, Richard Le Gallienne, Richard Garnett, Ella D'Arcy, and Lelia Macdonald will be printed in the forthcoming volume of "The Yellow Book."

—Miss Grace King, whose stories of Louisiana life have been much liked, has written for Macmillan & Co. an account of New-Orleans, which they will publish, with illustrations by Miss Frances Jones, another native of that city.

—Collectors and students will be glad to know that Macmillan & Co. have become the American agents of the important series of "Arber Reprints," so well known to students of English literature and history. They announce that the most recent addition to the list is the famous Paston Letters, (1422-1509,) in a new edition containing upward of 400 letters hitherto unpublished. They are edited by James Gairdner of the Public Record Office, with exhaustive annotations and a chronological table, with full indices. These letters are the genuine correspondence of a family in Norfolk during the Wars of the Roses.

—Prof. James Bryce has written for the November number of The Century a paper on the Armenian question.

—Marie Corelli has a new book nearly ready in London, called "The Sorrows of Satan; or, The Strange Experience of One Geoffrey Tempest, Millionaire." Miss Corelli has written a shorter story, which will make its appearance about the same time, with the title "The Mighty Atom."

—It is announced in London that a fac simile of Gov. William Bradford's manuscript "History of the Voyage of the Mayflower and the Formation of Plimoth Plantation by the Pilgrim Fathers" will be published in November by Messrs. Ward & Downey.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ENGLISH SEAMEN. Howard, Clifford, Hawkins, Drake, Cavendish. By Robert Southey. Edited, with an Introduction, by David Hannay. 12mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

COMRADES TRUE; OR, PERSEVERENCE VERSUS GENIUS. By Edward S. Ellis. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

HALF A DOZEN BOYS. An Every-Day Story. By Anna Chapin Ray. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

NAPOLEON'S LAST VOYAGES. Being the Diaries of Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher and John R. Glover. With Explanatory Notes and Illustrations. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE. By Thomas Hardy. With an Etching. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

A FLOCK OF GIRLS AND BOYS. By Nora Perry. Illustrated by Charlotte T. Parker. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN ENGLISH. By Huber Gray Buehler. Arranged for use with Adam S. Hill's "Foundations of Rhetoric." 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

STATISTICS AND SOCIOLOGY. By Richmond Mayo-Smith, Ph. D. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

ANDY'S WARD; OR, THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM. By James Otis. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

RED ROWANS. By Mrs. F. A. Steel. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

A LIFE OF CHRIST FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, IN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. By Mary Hastings Foote. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

AGAINST HUMAN NATURE. A Novel. By Maria Louise Pool. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

SHOEMAKER'S BEST SELECTIONS FOR READINGS AND RECITATIONS. No. 23. Compiled by Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. 30 cents.

TINY TOT'S SPEAKER FOR THE WEE ONES. By Lizzie J. Rook and Mrs. E. J. H. Goodfellow. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. 75 cents.

A SPORTSMAN'S SKETCHES. By Ivan Turgenev. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. Two Volumes. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25 per volume.

SUBSTANTIAL CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY. A True Science in Harmony with Nature, Man, &c. Compiled by William Kent, M. D. New-York: John B. Alden.

THE LIVES OF DOCTOR JOHN DONNE, SIR HENRY WOTTON, MR. RICHARD HOOKER, MR. GEORGE HERBERT, AND DR. ROBERT SANDURM. By Isaac Walton. 12mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

WILD ROSE. A Tale of the Mexican Frontier. By Francis Francis. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE LONG VACATION. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE TWO ST. JOHNS OF THE NEW-TESTAMENT. By James Stalker, D. D. 12mo. New-York: American Tract Society. $1.

THE COLONIAL CAVALIER; OR, SOUTHERN LIFE BEFORE THE REVOLUTION. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. Illustrated by Harry Edwards. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A COMEDY IN SPASMS. By Iota. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

TWO YEARS AGO. By Charles Kingsley. In Two Volumes. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents per volume.

WESTWARD HO! OR, THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF SIR AMYAS LEIGH, KNIGHT. Rendered into Modern English by Charles Kingsley. In Two Volumes. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents per volume.

ALTON LOCKE, TAILOR AND POET. An Autobiography by Charles Kingsley. With a Prefatory Memoir by Thomas Hughes. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

A SONG OF THE SEA. My Lady of Dreams and Other Poems. By Eric Mackay. 16mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

SLIPS OF SPEECH. Adapted to the Needs of All Who Aspire to Accuracy in Speaking and Writing. By John N. Bechtel. 24mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

WHERE HIGHWAYS CROSS. By J. S. Fletcher, author of "When Charles the First Was King." (Iris Series.) 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

OTHER TIMES AND OTHER SEASONS. By Laurence Hutton. 18mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

PRIVATE TINKER AND OTHER STORIES. By John Strange Winter. With a Frontispiece by William A. McCullough. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC, FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW. By the Rev. James M. Alexander: Small quarto. New-York: American Tract Society. $2.

THE WONDERFUL VISIT. By H. S. Wells. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

RHYMES AND ROSES. By Samuel Minturn Peck. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

THE SALE OF A SOUL. By Frank Frankfort Moore. Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

TOASTS AND FORMS OF PUBLIC ADDRESS. By William Pittenger. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

DEAD MAN'S COURT. By Maurice H. Hervey. Illustrated by Frank M. Gregory. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

URGENT CASES GIVEN PRECEDENCE

The United States Supreme Court Advances a Number of Important Cases Now on the Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The United States Supreme Court to-day devoted the first hour of its session to hearing motions by attorneys, chiefly to advance cases on the docket for an early hearing. Solicitor General Conrad, on behalf of the United States, made this motion in nine cases, the most important being that of the United States ex rel. Judge Long of the Supreme Court of Michigan vs. Commissioner Lochren, to test the question whether or not a pension once fixed by the Commissioner can be changed by a Commissioner subsequently in office. Five of them were murder cases from Texas and Arkansas.

Another was the case of Mary H. Schwalby and her husband vs. David S. Stanley, Brigadier General United States Army, et al., involving the title to a part of the military reservation in San Antonio, Texas. The motion to advance the case of the United States vs. George S. Moore, appeal from the Southern District of Alabama, was opposed by Mr. Wickersham, for the reason that the Government gave no reason for the motion, as required by the rules.

Attorney General W. A. Ketcham of Indiana asked to have advanced the cases appealed from the Supreme Court from that State involving the law for the taxation of telegraph companies. The Western Union corporation thinks the statute does not provide the proper method of assessing its property, but a majority of the State Supreme Court decided against its views. A. H. Snow, counsel for the telegraph company, was present and united in the request of the Attorney General.

Mr. Ketcham, together with Mr. Cunningham, special counsel for the State of Kentucky, asked the Court to enter an order, under its decree in the controversy between the States of Kentucky and Indiana, as to the right of jurisdiction over what is known as "Green River Island," lying in the Ohio River between Henderson, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., approving the appointment of Commissioners to run the boundary line between the States. The decree of the Court gave possession of the disputed territory to Kentucky. The order will be submitted to the Court to-morrow, and will doubtless be approved. It names as Commissioners Gustavus V. Menzies of Indiana, Gaston M. Alves of Kentucky, and Col. Amos Stickney of the Engineer Corps, United States Army.

The irrigation law of California is involved in two cases, which Mr. Huntington for the law, and Mr. Choate against the law, moved to advance. Mr. Choate suggested that inasmuch as the Supreme Court of California had decided that the law was Constitutional, and Judge Ross of the Federal Court for the Southern District of the State had decided to the contrary, the case was one for a full bench of the Supreme Court of the United States to hear and determine. Messrs. Choate and Huntington said that so far as they were informed, Gen. Harrison had not been engaged in the case. As to the amount involved, Mr. Huntington said his information was that no more than $20,000,000 of bonds had been authorized by the several irrigation districts, and not half that amount was issued.

On motion by Mr. Shellabarger, three cases to which the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company and the Coeur D'Alene Railway and Navigation Company are parties were consolidated for hearing as one case. The question they present is which company, under the act of 1870, has the better claim to a right of way.

The cases of the State of California vs. the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies will be heard at an early day if the wishes of counsel are gratified; also the fifteen bank tax cases from Tennessee.

When Case No. 2 was called—"The Southern Pacific Railway, in New-Mexico, vs. Teofilo Esquibel"—Hubley Ashton of counsel for the railroad company stated that it was desired to pass the case until No. 361 was reached, which, he said, involved the same question, as to the power of Congress to forfeit the Texas and Pacific Railroad land grant.

The Chief Justice—"This case has been pending since September, 1889, at which time the record was filed. Has any brief been filed, Mr. Clerk?"

Mr. McKenney—"No, your Honor."

The Chief Justice—"Let the case be dismissed under the nineteenth rule."

This rule authorizes the dismissal of cases in the second term at which they are called for argument, counsel not then being ready to proceed.

Lexow Fund Checks Sent Out.

Checks were sent out yesterday to the subscribers to the fund which was furnished through the Chamber of Commerce last year to enable the Lexow committee to continue its work when the appropriation for that purpose was exhausted.

The Legislature voted to reimburse the subscribers, and appropriated $17,500 for that purpose. A sum considerably larger than that was subscribed, but not entirely used. Charles Stewart Smith, Treasurer of the fund, held the unexpended money awaiting the return of the money used. It came last week from Albany. His checks yesterday reimbursed all subscribers in full. President Alexander E. Orr sent with each check a personal letter of thanks to each subscriber.

Samuel Williams a Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff Tamsen yesterday appointed Samuel Williams, a Platt Republican of the Fifteenth Assembly District, a deputy sheriff, to the place recently made vacant by the resignation of Victor Heinburger.

FORT WAYNE'S CENTENARY

A Great Celebration Begun in the Indiana City.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 15.—With the blowing of whistles, the clanging of bells, and the booming of a hundred guns, the centennial celebration of Fort Wayne was ushered in at 6 o'clock this morning. Never in its history has the city donned so gay a gown. The principal streets, with their merry crowds, are overhung with huge arches, which look like mighty gates of marble in the bright sun. The weather is perfect.

At 9:30 o'clock the Exposition Hall, with its war relics and curiosities and its industrial displays, was formally opened. This afternoon the great parade of local and visiting cyclists took place. The Cincinnati and Chicago League baseball teams played here this afternoon.

The city is rapidly filling with visitors, and the capacity of the hotels and lodging houses is already severely tested. Exercises were held to-night at the Princess's Rink, the largest hall in the city.

St. Augustine's New Church Benefit.

A pleasant and successful entertainment was held last evening for the benefit of St. Augustine's new church, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton and Franklin Avenues.

The Rev. Thomas F. Gregg, pastor of the parish, was in the chair. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Ladies' Altar Society.

The many persons who attended enjoyed a delightful evening. Among the musical features of the entertainment, the principal attraction was the singing of Mme. Thakla von Christe, a soprano from Vienna.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM for Italy, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Ems";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship George Dumois, via Limon; at 9 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Earnford, from Philadelphia; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Pellerina, (letters must be directed "per Feliciana.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. *20 at 8:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, except West Australia, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available for Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16. | †Fulda .....Nov. 16.
†Saale.....Nov. 2. | *Columbia ....Nov. 9.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. A. | †Fern .....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $35 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6
NEW-YORK....Oct. 23 | NEW-YORK ..Nov. 13
ST. PAUL .....Oct. 30 | ST. PAUL.....Nov. 20

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
FRIESLAND....Oct. 16 | WESTERNLAND.Oct. 30
SOUTHWARK...Oct. 23 | NOORDLAND...Nov. 6
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Oct. 18
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Oct. 21
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Oct. 23
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Egner, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES
From New-York Wed., Fri., and Sat.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Write for our 64-page Pocket Handbook (mailed free.) H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. J. Hashagen. E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.Ry., 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co., N Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 363 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. P. & P. A.

COOK'S TOURS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
HOLY LAND TOURS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
Parties under Personal Escort will leave New-York Nov. 6 per S. S. Augusta Victoria. A Special Tour spending Christmas at Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Jan. 8 per S. S. Normannia; Jan. 29 per S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.; Feb. 12 per S. S. Fulda; Feb. 19 per S. S. Normannia; Feb. 29 per S. S. Werra.
Fares range from $675 to $1,225. Illustrated descriptive pamphlet free on application.
Cruises to the Tropics
By the fine steamships of
The Quebec Steamship Company,
"Madiana," "Orinoco," "Caribbee,"
Jan. 22, Feb. 5, 15, and 26, 1896.
Visiting BERMUDA, the WINDWARD ISLANDS, TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, &c.
Illustrated programme free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
New-York, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 824 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M.
Campania, Oc. 26, 10½ AM | Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M.
Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M. | Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
From Pier 54 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon...Sat., Oct. 19, 5 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Oct. 26, 8 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE